INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIII NO. 34 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1935 EIGHTEEN PAGES

Jubilee Amnesty For Indian Politicals?

COMMONS DEBATE

Lancashire As Pawn In Party Quarrel

RHYS DAVIES EXPOSES DIE-HARD GAME

Labour To Fight For Better Franchise For Peasantry And Women

Speaking on the India Bill in the House of Commons on the third day of the debate, Mr. Seymour F. Cocks declared that the Labourites would fight tooth and nail against the J. P. C. machinery which entrusted questions like labour, health and social legislation to an indirectly elected Assembly, controlled by the Council of State which would be the most reactionary body in the world.

He announced that the Labourites would move amendments in the Committee stage, with a view to securing further enfranchisement for labour, peasantry and women.

CHURCHILL'S GAME EXPOSED

Mr. Rhys Davies exposed the Die-hard game of using Lancashire as a pawn in the Tory party quarrel and said that the textile interests dubbed Churchill's new organisation as "India Pretence League."

Concluding, he said "They could not force Indians to buy Lancashire goods. The tremendous effect of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign is still felt in Lancashire."

"INDIA PRETENCE LEAGUE"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.

"Did anyone really think in the present conditions of India, anything else could have happened?" asked Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, referring to yesterday's Assembly vote on the resumption of India Debate in the House of Commons.

He said it was absurd to imagine the present conditions that anyone would declare that he was wholeheartedly in favour of the Act because it was a great advance. That was too much to expect of any politician.

He emphasised the extent of the reality of feeling of nationality in India. He was convinced that if responsibility was handed over to Indians, it would work for good Government. They were becoming increasingly concerned with the problems of life, and less and less with mere agitation.

HIS INDIAN CONNECTIONS.

Recalling that he was born in India and half of his relatives served in India, Sir Arthur characterised as almost an insult the suggestion that he and others like him desired to leave India, out of fear. He expressed the opinion that in advancing, British was following the natural and safe development, though the special problems of India must be recognised, and unquestionably, there would be trouble if Britain gave up the helm completely.

Urging the Government to proceed without hesitation, Sir Arthur condemned the suggestion that the Bill should be left to the free vote of the House and said that it would imply that the Govern-

(Earlier debate appears on page 7).

(Continued on page 8.)

Rs. 1,000 in Prizes

NEW ATTRACTIVE COMPETITION

Exclusively for

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Sunday Edition

For full particulars see To-morrow's Edition

THE ENTRY-COUPONS WILL APPEAR ONLY in the

Sunday Edition

THE COMPETITION WILL COMMENCE FROM TO-MORROW the 10th FEBRUARY

BOMBAY REJECTS HOARE'S "REFORMS"

A view of the vast gathering on Chowpatty Sands on Thursday evening which passed a resolution rejecting the Joint Parliamentary Committee's scheme of reforms. Mr. Abbas Tyebji, G. O. M. of Gujerat, who was among those present at the meeting, may be seen seated in the centre.

COLOUR BAR IN LONDON HOTELS

Indian Team For Table Tennis Championship Segregated

NOT EVEN DINNER TABLE STATUS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.

The organisers of the world's Table Tennis Championship have sent an ultimatum to the London group of hotels following the incident wherein five Indian competitors were concerned.

It appears that Indians were not allowed to stay at the same hotel as other competitors and were transferred to another hotel under the same management. The English Association has threatened to withdraw English, Hungarian, American, Austrian and other International Teams from the hotel, if the management does not retract the decision.

Hotel Authorities Climb Down (Later)

It has been announced later that the hotel concerned has withdrawn the objection and provided accommodation for five Indian players.

Surprise Witness In Hauptmann Trial

(Special Cable.)
FLEMINGTON Feb. 8.

After eleven day's fierce fighting to save Hauptmann, the Defence Counsel suddenly announced today that defence had closed.

This was followed by the production of a surprise witness who gave important defence testimony. He is the filling station operator who said on the day of kidnapping that he saw the man and woman in the green car containing the ladder used for kidnapping. He is positive that Hauptmann was not in the car. (The presence of the green car near the Lindbergh estate had been mentioned by the other witnesses).

WOMEN DEPUTIES IN TURKISH ASSEMBLY

(Special Cable.)
ISTANBUL, Feb. 8.

Seventeen out of 20 women candidates have been elected to the National Assembly which has over 400 members. All but 16 Independents are Kemalists, the only party in Turkey.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS?

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The "Daily Express" understand that the King, exercising the royal prerogative of mercy, may, during the Silver Jubilee celebrations, extend clemency to a number of political offenders and felons now in prison.

The newspaper understands that this proposal is receiving official consideration. Hundreds of prisoners in Great Britain, the Dominions and India may be released.

It is expected the procedure to be followed in this country will be that the Home Secretary shall consider two lists of good conduct prisoners—one, of those who might receive free pardon, the other of convicted persons who might receive part remission of sentence. He would then crave the King to exercise the royal prerogative.

INDIANS AND YARD MEN

At the two meetings organised to celebrate the India Independence Day in London held on Saturday last in Essex Hall in the afternoon and later in the evening in the Denison Hall, Victoria Street, a number of plain clothed men from Scotland Yard were conspicuous by their presence. Since they were public meetings they justified their presence but could not justify taking copious notes of different speeches. And on Sunday evening Saklatvala addressed a meeting of miners at Chopwell, Durham. It was a very good meeting. The audience remained rapt in attention until the end. Among those present, says the correspondent who supplies this report, were two policemen. Later they were joined by a sergeant. So the forces of law and order were well represented. And they, also remained rapt in attention. But, while the meeting was in progress, a house in the village was rifled and more than £70 stolen.

TO CENSURE GOVERNMENT?

Adjournment Motion On Trade Agreement Verdict

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Mr. K. L. Gauba has tabled an adjournment motion in the Assembly to censure the Government of India for their decision to disregard the verdict of the Assembly on the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

Mr. Hallett. Home-Secretary, will introduce in the Council of State on Monday a Bill to amend the Cinematograph Act.—A.P.

LEST WE FORGET

Schools Observe Hartal Against J.P.C. Scheme

MASULIPATAM, February 8.

The Kistna District Board, made history yesterday, when it adopted a motion moved by the Zamindar of Jayantipuram to close all institutions including the schools under its management for 10 minutes on February 15. in disapproval of the Joint Select Committee's recommendations, particularly in regard to the transfer of Berhampore, Parlikimidi and Jaipur Agency from Madras to the New Orissa Province, flouting the strong opinion of Andhra against the partition of Andhra Desa.

The original motion of the Zemindar was to keep all the institutions closed throughout the day, but on the suggestion of the President, the Raja of Chellapalli, it was amended as above.—United Press.

SIN OF NOT BEING MALAYALEE BRAHMIN

Devdhar Not Permitted To Ent. Trichur Temple

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

A Trichur message states that Mr. G. K. Devdhar, of the Servants of India, Society, who was till recently conducting the Cochin Co-operative Enquiry, was not permitted to enter the famous Vadakkynathan Temple at Trichur, on the ground that he was not a Malayalee Brahmin.

It may be interesting to note in this connection that there is a curious custom still prevailing in Kerala that the Brahmins other than Malayalees will not be allowed to enter into even such precincts of the temple where local non-Brahmins can enter.—United Press.

PORTSMOUTH SHIPWRIGHTS

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.

Unemployment among naval shipwrights in the Portsmouth naval dockyard has been temporarily wiped out following the examination of S. S. "Hood" in the dry-dock. Two hundred men are likely to be engaged in the repair work which is necessary in the region of the propeller.

It is understood that one of S.S. "Hood's" propeller blade was found embedded in the "Renown's" bow. Both the vessels will be ready for the King's Silver Jubilee Review.

Clear Victory For Congress

Assembly Verdict On Jinnah's Amendment

Satyamurti Quotes Law Member To Prove It

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Dr. Deshmukh who left for Bombay said: "Regarding the J.P.C. debate the Congress has not done badly but might have done better."

Mr. Satyamurti in the course of a statement says:—

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in the Commons that Government stand firmly by the pledge contained in the Preamble of the 1919 Act cannot deceive anybody who knows the Preamble. That Preamble does not say expressly or impliedly anything about Dominion Status for British India. Moreover, it definitely lays down the time and manner of each advance with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government which can be determined only by Parliament and that the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by co-operation received from those on whom new opporunities of service may be conferred and to the extent thereto it is found that confidence is reposed in their sense of responsibility. The difference between this and the demand of Liberals in India over Dominion Status, being stated as the objective of the Government of India bill to be realised within a shortest possible time is as much as between chalk and cheese.

MAKES IT WORSE.

Sir Samuel Hoare's proposal that the Bill will be amended in due course making the repeal of the Government of India Act partial, leaving the Preamble will only make matters worse. To the demand for Dominion Status the answer comes that India must matriculate and ultimately graduate in the school of Responsible Government, the examiners being Britishers who are determined to see India shall not pass the examination.

MERE MOONSHINE.

All this talk about Dominion Status being incapable of legal definition is mere moonshine. Status is a well-known English word. Dominion is defined in the Statute of Westminster as including Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. To add India to that list in the Westminster Statute is the easiest thing.

The difficulty is not legal or constitutional but moral. England does not contemplate the possibility of India becoming Dominion any time. Unless Britishers rise above colour prejudice, it is futile to expect Britain to recognise the right of India to be Dominion.

ELECTED MAJORITY FOR CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Sardar Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Jinnah declined to express any opinion on the result of yesterday's votings. Sardar Patel who waited for the conclusion of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report debate in the Assembly left last night for Bombay.

Mr. Satyamurti said that on the whole the Congress had every reason to generally be satisfied with the result of the discussion and voting yesterday. The debate was for most time on high level except for some communal squabbles and unprovoked exhibition of vulgarity and taste on the part of the Law Member. His attack on Deshbandhu Das's Village Reconstruction Fund and Tilak Swaraj Fund was untrue and undignified.

REACTIONARIES FOILED.

Voting for the main Congress, continued Mr. Satyamurti, to reject the entire Scheme had a clear elected majority behind it. If the Independent Party had voted with the Congress, the Congress would have won. Even if they remained neutral, the Congress might have won. The Congress Party, however, rose to the occasion and defeated the Government and reactionaries on Mr. Jinnah's amendment which in the words of the Law Member and the Home Member actually amounted to practical rejection.

"The Parliament may now," further said Mr. Satyamurti, "proceed with the Bill but there can be no doubt about the verdict of

(Continued on Page 8)

Silver Duty To Be Abolished?

Also 5 p. c. Duty On Lancashire Cloth?

Salary Cut Removal To Be Counterbalanced By Some Relief To Tax-Payers?

(From Our Special Representative))
NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee's report being now out of the way, the air is filled with rumours regarding the budget. Reports speak of the approaching abolition of the silver duty and also the five per cent duty on Lancashire cloth. It is known the excess of revenues over estimates do not afford any good foundation for such rumours, though the removal of the salary cut will have to be counterbalanced by some relief to tax-payers.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

4. HELP WANTED.

Will Madrasi or any kind-hearted gentleman help a destitute Madrasi large family-man. Please write Box No. 365, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a rapid and accurate Shorthand typist Madrasi preferred, time from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. Salary Rs. 40 to begin with, apply Post Box No. 3052, Bombay 3. (3630).

Wanted for the Bhatia General Hospital, Bombay a fully trained Hindoo B.P.N.A. Nurse. Apply immediately to the Hon. Secretary. (3636).

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary 50—150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3596).

Wanted:—Candidates, Free training, Allowance and employment terms. For rules and form apply remitting Re. 1 to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Jama Masjid, Delhi. (3645).

Wanted a really First Class Excellent and Clean Cook (Mistry) for vegetarian food to be prepared in European style, preferable if can make bread and pastry as well. Mate will be supplied, apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials, lowest salary required, to the household secretary, to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (9620).

Wanted part-time temporary teachers for Telgu Primary Schools in F and G Wards. Time: three hours in the morning. Pay: Rs. 20 p.m. Apply to Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Bombay (7). (9614).

Wanted two Matriculated trained and one Graduate trained Tutoresses for Zanzibar. Must know Gujarati or Urdu. Apply Box No. 3632, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted, by European Importhouse, energetic salesman for Sundries. Only those who have long experience in the line and first-rate influence in the bazaar, need apply under Box 3627, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Depot Managers to push sale of Tea (Packets and Loose). Monthly allowance Rs. 25 plus commission, house rent, etc. No security required. T. Hansraj Bros., 180, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta. (3575).

Wanted Manager, Asstt. Manager, Cashier, Senior junior clerks, for Ltd. concern. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3625).

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET

To Let top flat 4 rooms, blocks, rooms, Boyce House, behind Mahavirvidyalaya, Gowalia Tank. Apply Boyce, 2nd floor, Vatcha Gandhy Road, Gamdevi. (3620).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182-186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Shri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (3642).

To Let at Khar, 12th Road, near Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, a fine bungalow with electric lights, outhouses, garden, garage and septic tank Rent moderate. Apply F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (3649).

Rooms, flats in Dhruva Colony for each community, save time, money by living near market and station, moderate rent. Gangaram Sharma, Khar. (3647).

16. APARTMENTS TO LET.

Just four apartments are available in Dias Building and Petorlina Villa, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway station, ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 34 including electric lights. Apply at premises or A. R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (9615).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms, Phone 2061. (9527).

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Lahria Sarai (Bihar.) (3584)

53. DENTISTS.

Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea clinic, Charni Road, Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Cambridge Senior — Guarantee course ensures success. Fees refunded on failure. Last date for July examination 15th February. English Prize-winners ex-demonstrators, ex-lecturers on staff. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Expert coaching for Senior Cambridge and Bombay University Examinations at Desai's Coaching Classes. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (3628).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3619).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted Partner to invest Rs. 5,000 in a good demandable Industry. Box No. 3640, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Goodly sum will be loaned to established film or useful industry. Apply Box 3634, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for Bombay and Suburbs Agents on Rs. 50 and 100 monthly for selling Building Mortgage Bonds, competent persons should apply with testimonials, Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (3647A).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Goi	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Gentlemen desirous investment five to fifty thousand on first or second mortgage in Khar, Santa Cruz, Bandra, may enquire Box No. 3646, "Bombay Chronicle."

118, TAILORING

Why Worry? Scientific Tailoring with London Doploma will ensure decent living in 6 months for men and ladies. Rao's Tailoring College, Saj Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (3635)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tour for 81 Days several wellknown places of Europe, Rs 2,250. Apply Ellinery, Barmer Lawrie & Co., Ballard Estate, Bombay. (3639).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY, 1935, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time):—

72. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded and supported by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin and Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, respectively —For appointing a Committee to suggest improvements in the present system of voting at Municipal elections.

73-76. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining reports from (73) the Improvements Committee on the desirability of constructing temporary sheds on vacant Municipal lands for letting them as shops, (74) the Works Committee for remodelling the fencing along the sea side at Hornby Vellard; (75-76) the Commissioner (75) regarding the widening of the Marine Street between Dhobi Talao and Queen's Road and (76) regarding the number of and the income derived from stall-board projections in the City.

77. From Dr. Homi F. Pavri—For obtaining from the Commissioner proposals for the removal of kutchra shed and the public urinal from the vicinity of the Municipal Girls' School at Null Bazar.

78. From Mr. G. I. Griffiths—For appointing a Committee to suggest measures to prevent malpractices at the Municipal elections.

79. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For appointing Prof. Sohrab R. Davar and Mr. M. I. Rowjee on the Committee regarding Silver Jubilee Celebrations of H. M. the King Emperor.

80. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker —For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding adoption of measures to mitigate impersonation at Municipal elections.

81. From Mr. N. M. Kale—For requesting the Commissioner to provide a separate space outside the Dadar Fish Market for vegetable vendors.

82-84. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar —For obtaining reports from the Commissioner regarding (82) the prevention of the sale of aduiterated toddy in the City; (83) the improvement of the condition of the subordinate staff who are required to work late hours and on holidays; and (84) the provision of adequate housing accommodation for the staff of the K. E. M. Hospital.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Offices,
Bombay, 8th February, -935.

9621.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS are reinvited for the supply of Firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1935 and will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 18-2-1935 not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.).

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelop which should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. It should be endorsed "Tender for the supply of Firewood."

Forms of tender will be issued to anyone on payment of Rupee one by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The names of partners, if any, should be mentioned in the tender form.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8-2-1935.

9622.

Public Notices

NOTICE

We, the undersigned Kanji Ghelabhai & Bros. of Kolhapur, hereby notify to the public that we are the sole proprietors of our registered trade mark "PRAMILA" (Rgd. No. 493) which we are using on our cloths and no body else has any right to use it directly or indirectly. In spite of this notice if any person or persons are found using the same we shall be entitled to take legal actions against such person or persons.

KANJI GHELABHAI & BROS.
3644

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Lubricating Oils, Grease, Cylinder and Engine Oils, Petrol, etc. required by the Municipality, during the year 1935-36, are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 18th February, 1935.

Each Tender must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as deposit without which no tender will be accepted.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer's office.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(Sd.) TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKAR.
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality,
SURAT.

Municipal Office, Surat.
Date, 2nd February, 1935.

9619.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that LILABAI, daughter of Jethabhai Bhanji, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 41, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Phophalwady 2nd Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83.6 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 536, New No. 2604, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 533, Cadastral Survey No. 1668 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5269 and Street No. 7, New Street No. 30 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Vithaldas Ramdas, on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Tarachand, on or towards the South by Phophalwady 2nd Lane and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1935.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9617.

Auction Sales

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of W. J. Brown, Esquire and others, TO-MORROW (Sunday) 10th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of Dining, drawing and bed room furniture, Godrej "C" quality safe, His Master Voice Gramophone, Singer Machine, Musical box, Remington typewriter, Corona Portable Typewriter, Tilting, Chesterfield and drawing room sets, Vineered and Figurewood, Wardrobes, Dressing and writing tables, Bed with box mattress, Drawing room cabinet, Jacobean side board and chairs, Harmonium, etc.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
Messrs. STRAUSS & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 6th day of February, 1935, presented to His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell in Chambers by Messrs. Bhimraj Harlalka a firm of, 46, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay creditors of the said Company And that the said petition is directed to be heard before His Lordship the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 4th day of March, 1935; And the Court Liquidator is provisionally appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs Motichand & Devidas,
31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort,
Bombay.
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

9618.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local.	Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0 ...	Rs. 25-0

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WHEN INDIA WILL CO-OPERATE

Graham Pole's Tip To British Govt.

Mr. Graham Pole in the course of a letter to the Editor of "The Times" on "The India Bill" says:

When so much doubt has been cast on the pledges that have been given India by Cabinet Ministers, Viceroys, and even by the King-Emperor, it must indeed be gratifying to Indians to see in the leading article of "The Times" to-day that "there has been no deviation by so much as a hair's breadth from a single one of the pledges given to India by the Sovereign, his Viceroys, and his Ministers in the last decade." As "The Times" points out so forcibly, "the Secretary of State can make this clear when he introduces it (the Government of India Bill), and it is essential that he should do so." This is the more necessary because India has been very much perturbed by the words of the Chairman of the Conservative M.P.'s India Committee in the House of Commons during the debate on the Joint Committee's Report, that "no pledge given by any Secretary of State or any Viceroy has any real legal bearing on the matter at all. The only thing that Parliament is really bound by is the Act of 1919". This attitude was explicitly reaffirmed in the House of Lords by Lord Rankeillour, on December 13 last, in these words: "No statement by a Viceroy, no statement by any representative of the Sovereign, no statement by the Prime Minister, indeed no statement by the Sovereign himself, can bind Parliament against its judgment." While Lord Rankeillour's words are no doubt technically true in a strictly legal sense, as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has pointed out, "it is very poor statesmanship to say so and to act on it."

As "The Times" points out, there is no preamble to the present Bill, so that "the preambles of the 1919 Act will remain on record, and during the debate.... the Government will make it clear that they adhere to all the pledges which have been given to India and that they have no doubt in their minds as to what the ultimate future of India should be." What Indians now realize, however, is that the only thing that is binding on Parliament is the actual text of an Act of Parliament—and that nothing said in a Parliamentary debate can be taken as interpreting or qualifying that text. There is much force therefore in the contention of H. H. the Aga Khan and the other British-India delegates who sat with the Joint Select Committee; that "since it is apparently contended that only a definite statement in an Act of Parliament would be binding on future Parliaments, and that even the solemn declaration made by his Majesty the King-Emperor on a formal occasion is not authoritative, we feel that a declaration in the preamble is essential in order to remove present grave misgivings and avoid future misunderstandings."

From my close touch, by mail and cable, with Indians of all shades of opinion, I feel certain that only such a declaration in the Act itself will remove Indian doubts as to our 'bona fides' and enable us to get the co-operation in India that we all so earnestly desire.

BUILDING MATERIALS FOR TALE HARIJANS

Collector Promises Timber For Re-Building Burnt Huts

A deputation led by Dr. Surendranath V. Saluke with the president and secretary of Rohidas-Sudharak Mandal waited on the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on Sunday the 3rd instant.

A memorial was presented to him with an appeal to give immediate relief to the villagers of Tale in Mangaon Taluka of Kolaba District who are left in distress and homeless owing to the severe fire which had broken out in Chambharwada, a Harijan locality on Jan. 14.

COLLECTOR'S PROMISE.

The Collector promised to give necessary Timber from the forest and any other available materials provided the Harijan of Tale followed his instructions in re-building the huts on modern and hygienic lines. Not only that but he has promised Dr. Surendranath V. Saluke to help him in finding some other sources of relief in his power.

After thanking the Collector the deputation returned to Bombay.

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HOUSEBREAKER DISAPPOINTED

Safe In Rent Collector's Office Yields Nothing Valuable!

A rent collector's office at Chorgully in Ambewadi was broken open on Wednesday night.

It is stated that Popatlal, the rent collector, closed his office at nine in the night and went home. On his return to the office the next morning he found the lock of the door broken open and on examination saw that his safe also was tampered with But the burglars were very unfortunate as their exploit bore no fruit. The safe contained nothing valuable!

Three persons, Shah Mohammad Wazir, Hamid Khan Husseinkhan and Piraji, were arrested on Thursday night by the Kalachowki Police on suspicion that they were involved in the case.

The Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazagaon, remanded them to police custody till February 22.

INQUEST ON DEATH OF GUJERATI WOMAN

"Not Dacoity Nor Murder But Robbery And Grievous Hurt"

The daring midnight outrage in a peaceful hamlet on the outskirts of Kalyan in which a young Gujarati lady named Mrs. Manekbai Gordhandas Damodardas (26) was fatally injured in being relieved of valuable jewels by dacoits had its sequel on Friday when the City Coroner, Bombay, concluded an inquest into the death of the lady on Friday.

After the testimony of two domestic servants, who narrated the grim happenings of that night, had been recorded, the jury unanimously returned a verdict that Mahekbai died of diabetic coma following multiple injuries.

Servant's Evidence

Khimchand Puran stated that on the night of January 18 after he retired to bed, the dogs were heard to bark and on his going to find out the cause, he noticed four men taking shelter behind a tree. He shouted out and challenged them when one of the men dealt him a blow with a crow-bar.

The men then unbolted the door of the house and dragged out Mrs. Manekbai Gordhandas and her mother Gangabai Karsondas. They severely belaboured the two ladies with crow-bars, stripped them of all the ornaments they were wearing on their person and decamped.

Witness then went to the police station and reported the matter.

A police officer came to the scene at 3 a.m. and removed the injured ladies first to the Bhiwandi Dispensary and from there to the J. J. Hospital. The ladies were lying unconscious on the floor.

Coroner: Can you identify the men who assaulted you and robbed the ladies?—I can identify the man who assaulted me.

Coroner: Did you see the ornaments the ladies were wearing?—Yes, I saw them on their person before they retired to sleep. The ornaments were not there after the dacoits left.

Namdeo, another servant in the employ of the deceased corroborated the evidence of Khimchand.

Coroner Sums Up

The Coroner in his summing-up of the evidence to the jury pointed out that the lady was removed from the J. J. Hospital to Dr. Desai's Hospital Laud Mansions. The doctor had testified that the cause of the death was not due to the wounds inflicted by the robbers but that she was suffering from diabetes. The wounds aggravated the disease and caused her death.

This case could not be called a dacoity as the evidence showed there were only four men and their intention was clearly to rob the ladies of their jewels. Another circumstances which went to show that this was not a case of murder was the fact that the lady survived for some days after the assault. If the intention of the men was to kill there they would not have spared the lives of the two ladies Their intention was to rob them of the jewels and the evidence supported this theory.

"Grievous Hurt"

The men who committed this diabolical act had absconded. When they were arrested they would be charged under Section 397 I.P.C. for robbery and causing grievous hurt, and the rest could be left to the trying Magistrate.

"For our purpose," said the Coroner "it is sufficient if you bring in a verdict

"that the death of Manekbai was caused on January 30, 1935, by diabetic coma following multiple injuries. The deceased was severely belaboured by some robbers, who in the middle of the night between January 18 and 19 had invaded her residence in a secluded spot at Panchamba near Bhiwandi. The robbers were not yet traced but if they are traced they might be prosecuted under section 397 I.P.C."

The jury returned a verdict accordingly which the Coroner recorded.

The late Mrs. Manekbai's relatives were not represented by counsel at the inquest. She was the wife of Seth Gigabhai Damodardas, 232, Girgaum Back Road. She was at the time of the dacoity living near Bhiwandi with her mother Gangabai Karsondas.

MILL CLERK CONVICTED

Accused Gives Son's Death As Reason For Defrauding Company

Ramarao Narain, a clerk in Shapurji Bharucha Mills, who had been charged with criminal breach of trust, forgery, and using a forged document, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Friday.

The accused was a clerk in charge of share transfer applications. He is alleged to have put in two applications in the names of two share holders and realized Rs. 39

The accused pleaded guilty but stated that since the death of his son in 1929 his mind had been disturbed and he had really been of a criminal bent of mind. He could have defrauded the Company of thousands of rupees.

PUBLISHED OBJECTIONABLE LETTERS

Accused Expresses Regret And Is Fined Rs. 75

Found guilty of putting into circulation the December issue of "Kama Vidnam," a Gujarati monthly which is alleged to have contained obscene passages, letters and replies, Dr. Saheb Khan Hassanali Khan was convicted by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused expressed regret and his desire to avoid the publication of similar matter in future.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate observed, "As far as language is concerned it must be admitted that there are no filthy words but there are certain passages which are undoubtedly such as delicacy, decency and purity forbids to be written."

CHILD DRINKS KEROSINE OIL & DIES

"Kerosene oil poisoning drunk inadvertently" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held on Friday over Aminabai Mohamedalli, a year-and-a-quarter old child.

Evidence given by the child's father, Mohomadalli Kaderbhoi residing at Noorbhai Hasanali's House, Dhabbu Street disclosed that the child was playing at home on Thursday evening near the fire-place where a tin-pot containing kerosene oil was lying. Suddenly she ran up to him crying, and vomitting kerosene oil Her mouth was also smeared with the same liquid. Acting on the advice of a doctor, witness removed her to the J. J. Hospital where she died.

"IRAN" FOR "PERSIA"

Instructions Regarding Correspondence

The Consul for Iran in Bombay in a statement to the Press says:—

My Imperial Government has, in accordance with historical and geographical facts, decided that the words, "Persia" and "Persian," erroneously used in foreign countries, be henceforth dropped altogether and replaced by the ancient, original and correct words "Iran" and "Iranian" used universally by ourselves.

Under the above circumstances it is requested that the changed nomenclature be noted by all and that from first Farvardin 1314 (21st March 1935) all correspondence addressed to this Consulate or any other office of the Government of Iran be correctly addressed.—A. P.

DEPORTEE JAILED

Shiva Bala who had been deported for two years in December last and had returned to Bombay before the period had expired without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, was sentenced to one year's R. I. by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate Dadar.

It is stated that the accused had four previous convictions.

FOUND IN POOL OF BLOOD

Man Who Had Come To Bombay In Search Of Job Meets Tragic End

"At about two in the afternoon yesterday I was going from Dongri to my residence when I noticed a large crowd in front of the chawl in which I live." said Alamkhan Sadamat a rent collector, giving evidence before the City Coroner on Friday at the inquest held on the body of Abdul Rasul Jamdin, a young pathan of Hazara district, N. W. F P., who died of stab-wounds at the J. J. Hospital on Thursday.

Witness lived at Jamshed House Trimbak Parasuram Street and on going up the staircase leading to the first floor, he found the deceased in a pool of blood. The police were already there and he helped them to remove the deceased to the hospital.

"He had come to Bombay only four months ago in search of employment" added the witness. "and he has no relatives in Bombay."

The inquest was adjourned to February 19 for further investigations.

The police have so far arrested two persons suspected to have been concerned in the crime.

B. E. S. T.'s APPEAL TO GOVT.

Protest Against Continuity Of Emergency Duty

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd. has forwarded the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, protesting against the Government proposal to introduce during the coming Session legislation to continue for another year, the duty on the consumption of electrical energy for lights and fans, in the course for which it is stated:

When this duty was enacted as an "emergency measure" in 1932, we addressed, on behalf of the licensed undertakers in the Bombay Presidency, a representation to Government protesting against this impost on the grounds that:—it was inequitable; a tax on Progress; it would retard development; it would press heavily on the middle and lower middle classes; and that it was opposed to the policy of all progressive Governments.

The efflux of time has neither disproved nor minimised these fundamental objections to a duty which singles out a particular class of the community for a special tax burden.

It is true that the consumption of electricity for lights and fans has increased in Bombay City and Island, but this is due to the number of additional consumers connected, and special circumstances peculiar to the year. The expansion of consumption in the area this Company serves is less than one half the percentage rate in Great Britain, where the policy, of Government has been continuously directed to increasing facilities for the use of electricity.

ANNUAL REPORT REVELATION.

In this connection we would respectfully direct the attention of Government to the Annual Report of the Electricity Commissioners of Great Britain for the year ended March 31st, 1934. Referring to the rapid increase of the domestic load the Commissioners attributed it very largely to the general adoption by authorised undertakers of two-part tariff for domestic supplies.

were enabled to make use of the supply not only for lighting but also for cooking, heating, water-heating, refrigeration, and other domestic purposes at a low average cost per unit. As many as 527 undertakers, or 83 per cent. were offering an all-in or two-part tariff for domestic supplies.

This Company has for several years extended to its consumers the ancillary service the Electricity Commissioners recommend, such as hire, hire purchase, and assisted purchase of electrical apparatus. It has worked out a scheme for the introduction of a two-part tariff. But it is unable to introduce such a tariff because of the incidence of the electricity duty, which would represent at least a 50 per cent increase on the running charges for electricity consumed. Indeed, the electricity duty in Bombay is more than double the running charge in certain areas in Great Britain. So long as the duty remains in force, the public in the Bombay Presidency must be denied the benefit of a two-part tariff.

For these reasons, we submit that the "emergency duty" introduced in 1932 should no longer be retained, and licensed suppliers be free to extend to consumers of electricity the two-part tariffs which are an essential element in the development of domestic load."

MOVE FOR RENT REDUCTION

B. D. D. Chawl Tenants' Union Formed By Residents At Naigaum

At a meeting of the residents of the B.D.D. Chawls at Naigaum, Parel, "The B.D.D. Chawl Tenants' Union" was formed and a Managing Council was elected. The following are the members of the Managing Council:—

President and Treasurer: Mr. R. G. More.

General Secretary: Mr. C. K. Narayanswami.

Jt. Secretaries: Mr. F. G. D'Silva, Mr. D. M. Naik, and Mr. Abdul Sakur Patel.

MEMBERS.

(1) Sadashiv Narayan Thirvadekar, (2) S. R. Gaikwad, (3) B. R. Bagaitkar, (4) G. R. Powar, (5) G. N. Manjrekar, (6) S. T. Palav, (7) S. G. Chavan, (8) R. A. Mhatre, (9) Wadekar, (10) L. S. Shintre, (11) Naiskar, (12) Yeshwant R. Sitab, (13) Madhavrao B. Sapte, (14) S. B. Bhosle, and (15) D. S. Powar.

OBJECT OF THE UNION.

The object of the Union is to secure for the tenants of the B. D.D. Chawls in Naigaum all that is conducive to their welfare and progress. In furtherance of this object the meeting decided that the Union should take up the following, among other things, as its immediate programme of work viz., to secure—

(1) Reduction in the existing rents,

(2) Proper lighting arrangements,

(3) Better and pure water supply, and

(4) Adequate sanitary arrangements.

The Union will also work for the liquidation of adult illiteracy and for social amenities like recreation grounds and playgrounds for working class children.

Rejection Of J. P. C. Scheme & Strengthening Of Union Urged

(From A Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Feb. 5.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally accompanied by Mr. G. L. Pathak, General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, paid a visit to Kalyan on Monday, to inaugurate the "Labour Week". Sjt. G. K. Phadke presided.

Addressing a pubic meeting at the Shivaji Chowk, Mr. Meherally recalled that they had met to celebrate the faith anniversary of the great G.I.P. Railway strike, which took place on February 4, 1930, and which, by its organisation and effect was likely to be remembered as one of the most memorable in the history of the Indian Labour Movement. It involved 80,000 workmen, from the men on the line, and in the cabins, to the station-masters and the guards. It embraced three provinces, and was spread in its extent from Agra on the one hand to Raichur on the other. The Railway Board was shaken from its complecency; After weeks of inactivity the All-India Railwaymen's Federation negotiated some sort of settlement. This the Railway authorities had no compunction in breaking, once the strike was called off, and thousands of workers were victimised in contravertion of the settlement.

WORKERS' CONDITION AGGRAVATING?

In spite of these great sacrifices the conditions of the Railway workers remained as bad as ever, and in fact it was actually deteriorating. The reasons were that the workers were to-day not sufficiently united, and the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union had a membership of only 12,000. It was up to them to strengthen their Union and increase its membership to several times its present number.

The speaker asked them to bear in mind that if they really wanted to improve their condition, they should not forget the political struggle that was going on in their country. The relation between the political struggle and their fight for economic betterment was so close and intimate, that it was practically impossible to draw the line of demarcation between the two. He referred to the reactionary character of the J.P.C. Scheme. He was firmly convinced that until complete Independence was won, the condition of the working class and the peasantry was not likely to improve.

RECONSTRUCT SOCIETY.

The Indian National Congress had for years been fighting for the freedom of India. But even the Congress had not defined in detail as to what its conception of Swarajya was. Now a strong section had arisen within the Congress itself, which was clamouring for such a clarification. This section under the leadership of the Congress Socialist Party was urging on the Congress that Complete Independence could only mean the reconstruction of society on Socialist lines. It stood for transfer of power to the toiling masses of this country. It stood for the end of all exploitation of man by man. It advocated freedom for women. It was its deep conviction that all the instruments of production, distribution and exchange should be nationalised. It was working for the abolition of the Capitalist order of society, with all its injustices. It was working for a new order of society in which the impoverished masses of India, would, for the first time, come into their own. The speaker invited the workers to joint the Congress and to strengthen the Congress Socialist Party as well as their own Trade Union.

REJECT J.P.C. SCHEME

Sjt. Phatak, gave the history of the G.I.P: Railway workers' strike of 1930, and what wonderful response the workers had given to the call of the Union. He next touched upon the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and explained its provisions. The All-India Trade Union Congress had already called upon its affiliated bodies to work for the rejection of the J.P.C. Scheme. He finally appealed to the workers to strengthen their Union.

The President condemned the Report of the J.P.C. and urged the workers to stand firm and united. He touched upon the strike of the workers of the match factory at Ambernath and appealed to the public to stand by them.

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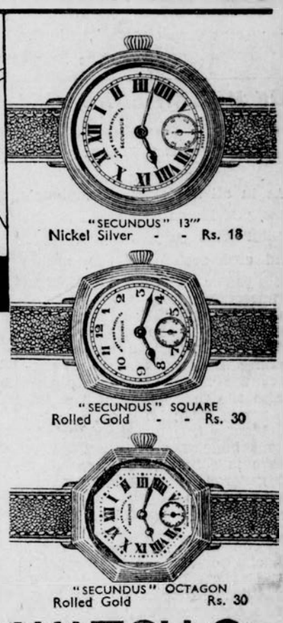
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IN THE STUDIOS----ON THE SCREEN

GRACE MOORE AT THE WELLINGTON STAYS 3rd WEEK—"OF HUMAN BONDAGE" (CAPITOL)—CHARLES DICKENS AT THE EMPIRE—"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (PATHE)

"Great Expectations", Charles Dickens on the screen at the Empire this week

"OF HUMAN BONDAGE"

At The Capitol

As in all Somerset Maugham's work, "Of Human Bondage at the Capitol" this subject provides a vivid cross-section of life, taking as its theme the eternal problem of unrequited love. One of the characters says "It's always like that. There is one who loves and one who is loved," admirably expressing the sentiment that pervades the film. Woven into this is also the personality of a sensitive young man; he is club-footed, and blames this disability for the various buffetings of fate. The picture is subdued in treatment, and generous in pathos, elements counterbalanced by remarkably sincere acting, particularly from Bette Davis, who grips the imagination with a vivid portrayal of a character as unsympathetic as the screen has produced in a long time. Here she is as Mildred, a coarse cockney waitress in a London tea shop, whose pretty face attracts the introspective young medical student, Philip Astley. Although above her, he conceives a violent passion for her, in spite of her crude flashiness, but is badly hit when she accepts the favours of a comfortable German business man. He tries to forget her when Nora a sympathetic girl of his own class, falls in love with him, but the problem is revived when Mildred returns, rejected by her German, and with a baby on the way. Although Philip's love has turned to loathing, he feels an indescribable responsibility for her, although after trying to inveigle him into marrying her, her low upbringing gets the better of her, and she ruthlessly breaks up his flat, destroys his most valued possessions and leaves him penniless. Thinking to have seen the last of her, he turns gradually for solace to Sally, daughter of an eccentric old Yorkshireman, a former patient at the hospital. With his foot operated on and things turning well for him, Philip is astounded when Mildred returns, her baby dead, herself in the last stages of rapid consumption. He can do nothing for her and her death opens the way to consolation in the more balanced love he feels for the faithful Sally. Actually the story itself is Philip's and Leslie Howard gives a finely etched study of the introspective young man, nursing his grievance against the world and striving in vain to find his bearings. But Mildred dominates the picture, for Bette Davis's rendering of the part makes her pitifully real. In gesture, bearing and intonation she is a type that every Londoner will recognise, her only fault being a slight tendency to exaggerate the familiar cockney accent. It is nevertheless a performance to rank among the screen's great portrayals. Effective support is lent by Kay Johnson and Frances Dee, as Nora and Sally, respectively, while Reginald Owen's Yorkshireman is a delightful cameo. Reginald Denny and Alan Hale help to give the story conviction.

"THE GAY BRIDE"

At The Regal

When a blonde adventuress meets a wealthy but dumb racketeer, something is bound to happen, and, according to the hilarious audience reception of "the Gay Bride," comedy-farce opening to-day at the Regal, it turned out to be an explosion of laughter! Although Carole Lombard has recently reached stellar heights in such hits as "Twentieth Century" and "Now and Forever," she offers the most entertaining of all her hectic comedy portrayals in the new picture. As Mary, the blonde with a bank-account mind, she dazzles racketeers into parting with their ill-gotten gains, and makes them like it. Notable acting honors are contributed by Chester Morris as Office Boy, a young man of extraordinary abilities who handles clerical work and other odd jobs in a gangster's hangout. His romantic scenes with Miss Lombard are a tender interlude in a lightning-fast plot. Nat Pendleton has one of the most important roles of his entire screen career as Shoots Magiz, a racketeer who falls to read the writing on the wall after repeal. He offers every shading of dumb "numb-skullery" combined with a hard-boiled good humour to make his performance outstanding. Zasu Pitts wins uproarious laughter with her confusion and terror in the midst of racketeer fights and intrigue. She is a perfect contract for Miss Lombard in their scenes together, particularly the farce racketeer wedding. The accent of Leo Carrillo, that has added menace to many of his "bad man" roles is a humorous part of his characterization of Mickey, a gunman with a heart like a bullet. His competition with Pendleton for the hand of Carole Lombard leads to the climax of the picture. Also notable in supporting roles are Sam Hardy, as Dingle, a gangster's henchman, with the conscience of a flea, and Walter Walker, as a lawyer who suffers brain storm trying to handle a racketeer's financial account. Based on the widely read magazine story, "Repeal," by Charles Francis Coe, the sparkle and humour of the original has been retained in the screen play written by Bella and Samuel Spewack. Jack Conway, who scored recently with his direction on "The Girl from Missouri" and "Viva Villa" has kept the comedy tempo moving at terrific speed.

"Of Human Bondage" at the Capitol this week.

"CHU CHIN CHOW" CONTINUED FOR 2ND WEEK

At The Palace

The above picture had drawn crowded houses to the Palace last week, and the management has, therefore, thought it desirable to continue it further for another week. Based upon the thrilling and fascinating story of "Ali Baba and Forty Thieves," it is probably the costliest of British pictures made so far, the staggering amount of about 72 lacs of rupees having been lavishly spent upon its production. It is hoped that the many people who have not yet seen it, will not fail to see what is probably the greatest spectacular and musical British production.

"The Gay Bride" at the Regal this week

MAJOR DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR ENTERTAINED

Last Sunday morning the Young Journalist's League were at Home to Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar of Kolhapur to congratulate him on the success he had achieved as the Director of "Kaliya-Mardan" his maiden Production. The function which was held in the Office of the Nirbheed the Marathi Weekly of Bombay.

ADARSHA CHITRA TLD.

"Adarsha Chitra," Ltd. have already planned to shoot their first picture at the Imperial Studio.

"The Pursuit of Happiness" now seen at the Pathe.

"KARWAN-E-HAYAT"

3rd Week At The Minerva

"Karwan-E-Hayat," the New theatre's New India Picture running at the Minerva Talkies for the last two Weeks and has been on public demand continued from to-day for the third Week. The Photography and the sound recording of "Karwan-E-Hayat" is upto the mark. The music by Saigal is enchanting. The gypsy dances by Miss Malina, the new, star, is one of the many attractions of "Karwan-E-Hayat".

"AMRIT MANTHAN"

18th Week At The Krishna

The extraordinarily popular Indian Talkie Film "Amrit Manthan" commences from to-day its 18th Week of continuous run at the Krishna Talkies (New Charni Road) where it had been being exhibited for the last 17 Weeks continuously to crowded Houses. The continuous run for so many Weeks of any Picture is an event in the History of filmdom in India.

SANGEET FILM COMPANY

Although, as yet, only a little more than 3/4 of the picture has been completed, every possible care having been taken to make every inch full of interest, the Company's Office has received enquiries from all over the country as to the approximate date of the release of "Talash-e-Haq" or "Search for Truth," Sangeet's first, though remarkable production, in all the importations.

JADDAN BAI.

In Talash-E-Haq.

"ANOKHA—PREM"

At The Globe Talkies

One of the tragic tales from Hindu society now comes to Globe Talkies in a form of a picture produced by Madan Theatres Ltd. It is "Anokha-Prem" or "The Love Divine" starring the nightingale of India Miss Kajjan.

SAGAR NEWS.

Imperial Cinema will be showing the much-discussed picture "Vengeance Is Mine", written by K. M. Munshi. Sabitadevi plays the favourite role of Tanman—Mr. S. L. Badami is responsible for the direction.

Mr. Chimanlal Luhar is speeding "Silver King"—Sabitadevi plays a breezy role here. And Mr. Mehboob is engaged in giving final touches to "Judgment of Allah" the picture with technical glamour. It will be soon released outside Bombay.

OTHER CINEMA NEWS on page 11.

"GULSHAN-E-ALAM"

2nd Week At Imperial Cinema

A story full of romance, wine and women, starring lovely Miss Zubedabanoo, supported by galaxy of stars Master Dinker, Bhai Desha of Amritsar, Miss Shahzadi, comedian Mansoor, etc. It is an Indian picture "Gulshan-E-Alam" directed by Sjt. Nanubhai Vakil, B.A., LL.B., now running second week at Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road.

"THE RED RIDER"

At The Edward

The Edward is showing this week the second as well as the last instalment of the above thrilling serial, starring the greatest of all cowboys, Buck Jones with his educated horse silver. Spectacular feats of horsemanship, desperate gun battles and thrilling action that will thrill you to the core is seen in each episode of this picture. This serial has strongly appealed to the youngsters of Bombay, as can be seen from the very heavy rush at the Edward throughout the last week. The second instalment of the serial is as thrilling and interesting, if not more so, as the first one.

"THE TYRANT"

The Tyrant in which Miss Madhuri and E. Billimoria appear as main characters is attracting unabated crowds of spectators even after five weeks.

"MIDNIGHT ROMANCE"

Ranjit Movietone's new picture "Midnight Romance," directed by Mr. Raja Sandow will be screened at West End Talkies from next Saturday.

"The Iron Duke", with George Arliss at the Excelsior from this week.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"

At The Pathe

At last we've found out what history books have been withholding from us. It was the custom of bundling, the quaint ingratiating and delightful old form of courtship brought to the screen in Paramount's saucy comedy "The Pursuit of Happiness" starring Francis Lederer, and featuring Joan Bennett, Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland, now at Pathe.

Adapted from the recent Broadaway success, "The Pursuit of Happiness" affords a perfect role for the graceful good looks appealing youth and style of Lederer, the young Czech actor.

At the outset of the picture he is cast as one of the young Hessians who, history tells us were unwilling conscripted into the service for war against the rebelling Colonies.

When he gets there he learns that the colonies have declared their independence in a historic document that guarantees to every man "the pursuit of happiness." In his quaint fashion he interprets the phrase to mean "running after happiness" and that so titillates his fancy that he straightway deserts the army to seek happiness with the Colonists. His adventures begin when he is found hiding in the Kirkland hayloft taken in by the family and falls in love with their blithesome daughter Prudence.

Then despite jealous suitors and interference, he becomes an apt student in the "bundling" art, progresses rapidly in her affection, even wins an appointment to the Colonial Army and, as the tale progresses merrily to its end, finds romance—and happiness—with the pretty Puritan.

Joan Bennett coupled in the romantic lead with Lederer, is lovely to look at and a delight to watch in her acting. Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland, as her doting parents, cement their successful combination even more securely by their acting in this picture.

Then lest we forget there is lovely Barbara Barondess who gives a rare and heartening performance as the "bound" girl who just dotes on soldiers; Minor Watson, successful in his impersonation of the Virginia major, and Walter Kingsford who brings to life the snoopy, blue nosed Squire Banks.

With the capable direction of Alexander Hall, Paramount has brought us a thoroughly delightful and refreshing bit of entertainment in "The Pursuit of Happiness." In addition to the "Pursuit of Happiness" the management have secured the first of Paramounts coloured cartoons entitled "Poor Cinderella" with Betty Boop. This cartoon has been filmed by an entirely new colour process and for sheer novelty surpasses any kind of cartoon we have seen before.

"INDIRA M. A."

Sixth Week At The Majestic Cinema

"Indira M.A." is running the sixth week at the Majestic Cinema. The Picture has attained wide popularity owing to several reasons. It is a social drama in which the main theme is so neatly handled that it appeals to the masses. It is the story of a man who being enamoured of the Western Civilization takes his daughter to England to give her Western training at one of the best Universities in that country. The smart girl graduates herself at the Oxford University and returns home with her father after imbibing Western notions which prove a source of conflict in the family. In her enthusiasm she champions the cause of women's liberty because she feels that Indian women are deprived of their rights and are caged like animals within the four walls of the house. Miss Sulochana who plays the leading role gives good account of her abilities and moves the audience by her superb acting. Mr. D. Billimoria comes in for a great deal of praise and Mr. Jamshedji scores a success. Miss Jilloo's acting plays an orthodox mother and Raja Sandow too comes up to the mark.

"THE GHOUL"

At The Carlton

"The Ghoul" is a real thriller. Boris Karloff has specialised in such pictures as this, and if the part he plays in "The Ghoul" is less gruesome than others, it is not less effective in its drama, opens to-day at the Carlton.

The story, by Frank King and Leonard J. Hines, concerns an Egyptologist who has a jewel stolen from a tomb, which he believes can bestow the blessing of eternal life. He desires to be buried with the jewel clasped in his right hand. Others are anxious to secure the jewel and immediately following the professor's death there are many complications. The high-light of the picture is the professor's return from the tomb. Then things get into a turmoil.

Boris Karloff is supported by a strong cast, including Cedric Hardwicke, Ernest Thesiger, Dorothy Hysen, Anthony Bushell, Kathleen Harrison, Harold Huth, D. A. Clarkesmith, and Ralph Richardson. T. Hayes Hunter directed, and Hunter Krampf has to be credited with the masterly photography.

"The Ghoul" seen at the Carlton.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 6, 1991.
Muslim: Jilkad 4, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrever 6, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 36m.
High Tide: 3-29; 16-27.
Low Tide: 9-53; 22-00.
S. S. 'Naldera' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Third Day of Big Meeting
Fancy Dress Ball in aid of J. J Hospital Students' Wards, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 10.

Vivekananda Birthday Anniversary, The Ashram, Khar, 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

MONDAY, February 11

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

The Band of the Ex. Service (I.A.) will play a Programme of Music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) commencing at 5-45 p.m.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A third-class G.I.P. railway season ticket No. 3438 (Matunga Road to V. T.) in the name of a Mr. R. V. Eswar is found. It can be recovered from the Secretary to the Editor of this paper during office hours.

SRI VENKATESH DEVASTHANAM.

The "Ratha Sapthami" Festival of Sri Venkatesa Baghawan will be observed to-day (Saturday).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Iron Duke" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 4 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gay Bride" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Kaliya Mardan" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Of Human Bondage" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Ghoul"
PATHE—"The Pursuit of Happiness" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Anokha Prem" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"The Red Rider" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 2-15 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 noon Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music "Columbia on Parade." A Variety Hour. With all the Columbia Stars. 2-0 p.m Close down. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. "Ellan Vannin" A Manx National Programme. Written and Produced. By Malcolm Frost. Music based on Traditional Airs. By Gerrard Williams. 7-0 p.m. L. A. Lickfold, M.A., Mus-Bach, F.R.C.O At the Organ of St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-30 p.m. The "Request" Hour. A Programme of Gramophone Records Selected from listeners' requests. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. A Variety Programme. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra Conductor E. Godfrey Brown. 8-5 p.m. England v. Ireland. A Running Commentary on the International Rugby Union Football Match by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam. Relayed from Twickenham, near London. 8-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra. Leader, Montague Phillips. Conductor, Stanford Robinson. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. The B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra (contd.). 10-45 p.m A Programme of Variety for Children of All Ages. 11-45 p.m. Close down.

DADAR SANGIT MANDAL

Under the auspices of Dadar Sangit Mandal Professor Narayanrao Vayas will give a concert to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. at the C. K. P. Hall, Dadar.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SHE WANTED MARRIAGE and a million dollars!
But she wound up happy with the best man!
CAROLE LOMBARD
CHESTER MORRIS
in THE GAY BRIDE

with
ZASU PITTS · LEO CARRILLO
NAT PENDLETON · SAM HARDY
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

The CAPITOL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

OF HUMAN BONDAGE
WHY IS IT
Nature makes men slaves of women who bleed them white
If you have wondered why the best of men fall for the worst of women . . . see this heart searching drama!
RKO RADIO Picture
Starring
LESLIE HOWARD
With BETTE DAVIS
FRANCES DEE
KAY JOHNSON
REGINALD DENNY
From the greatest novel of the 20th Century, by author of Somerset Maugham, "Rain"
Directed by John Cromwell.
A Pandro S. Berman production

45,000 DEATHS IN FOUR MONTHS

Appeal For Malaria Relief In Ceylon

The Secretaries of the Ceylon Malarial Relief Committee write:

The latest information received by the Ceylon Malarial Relief, Bombay, from very reliable sources estimate 45,000 deaths in four months.

30,000 young children are dead. Complete homes consisting of father, mother and children are wiped off.

In Kagelle district more than 15,000 people have died and the children's roll is 10,000.

Famine has broken out in Kagelle district.

Sjt. Dighe's Appeal

Sjt. V. R. Dighe, Jt. Hon. Secretary, G. Ward D.C.C. writes.

Public are aware that the Council of Dadar District Congress Committee have embarked upon a movement to open Hindi Classes and an Industrial Home and it is now finally decided to perform the opening ceremony on Sunday the 10th instant at 8-30 a.m. at the hands of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. The other programme is of opening of the new office of the Committee which is shifted now at the top floor just opposite the B.B. and C.I. Railway Station, Dadar and Flag Hoisting ceremony by Sjt. K. F. Nariman at at the same time. This Industrial Home at the very start cannot be of manifold activities. However, it is proposed that we should start in view of our inadequate means at present with spinning, carding and light carpentry and fret work only.

It is, therefore, hoped that public of Bombay, North, will take the full advantage of both these classes which are free and open to all without any distinction. The Hindi class will be conducted for one hour daily except on Sundays from 7-30 to 8-30 p.m. and the Charkha and the carpentry class will remain open in the morning from 8 to 9 a.m.

Amin & Co. Donate 25,000 Anti-Malaria Tablets

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

Messrs A. Amin and Co., have donated 250 bottles of Anti-Malaria delivered free at Colombo. Messrs Currimbhoy Lalljee Sajun and Co., have donated 15 bags of rice delivered free at Colombo. Seth Nagindas Foolchand Chinai Rs. 71. Mr. H. P Guzdar Rs. 10, the Kariana Merchants' Association have sent one lb. quinine.

Mr. Noshiravan Petigara's Marriage

Mr. Noshiravan, son of Khan Bahadur Kavasji and Mrs. Avabai Petigara, was married on Friday evening to Miss Shirin Dadiba Nadirshah at the Allbless Baug. A large gathering, including many prominent citizens, were present at the wedding in response to the invitation of Khan Bahadur Kavasji and Mrs Avabai Petigara.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer Clan Monroe left the Suez on the morning of Thursday Feb. 7.

Clan Line Steamer ClanMacneil arrived in London on the 7th morning

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tango Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 9th instant.

CHINCHPOKLI ARYA SAMAJ

Pt. Laxmanrao Oghale will conduct the Geeta Class on the Laxminarayan Vyayam Shala at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran will meet his students in The Development of Internationalism to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society a concert will be given by Gayanratna Bashirkhan of Gwalior to-day (Saturday) at the Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi at 9-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition of Handicrafts and Sewing Articles in the Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, will be performed by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.)

ELOCUTION COMPETITION

An Elocution Competition for College Students will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The subject of the Elocution is 'The elevation or debasement of women is the most correct measure of the civilisation of a people or an age.'

Three prizes of books worth Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 8 will be awarded to the first three successful competitors.

Mr. S. S. Katkar will preside.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Jury Recommends Mercy To Murder Case Accused

Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court Sessions on Friday sentenced Jardadkhan Nizallikhan to death for the murder of one Vilayatkhan Shalumudin, a bus conductor.

The accused was for some time living with the deceased, but later was living separately. On September 25 last he demanded some money from the deceased who refused. Thereupon, the same night while the deceased was sitting on a "charpoy" in Telli Moholla, the accused, accompanied by three others, went there and fatally stabbed him.

The jury by 8 to 1 found him guilty but recommended him for mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, observed that there was no extenuating circumstance in favour of the accused, but he would forward the jury's recommendation to the Government.

The Advocate General with Mr. T. K. Thanawala appeared for the Crown and Mr. Pursottam Tricumdas for the accused.

HINDI CLASSES AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Applications Invited From Public

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, write.—

Several friends have expressed a desire that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should open a Hindi Class at the Congress House to make it possible for the public and, more especially, for the members of the Congress Executives to learn Hindi in a methodical manner. The spread of Hindi has always been recognised as one of the essential items of Congress activities. The B.P.C.C. will do everything in its power to open such a class at the Congress House provided there are sufficient number of people to take advantage of it.

To begin with we propose to hold a class on three days in a week. The time convenient to all will be between 6 and 8 in the evening. The exact details and programme will be published later on. We earnestly appeal to the public and specially young men and women to take advantage of this class thereby supporting an essential Congress activity.

Those desirous of attending the class at the Congress House will kindly write to the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. The class will be opened only after a decent number of entrants has been secured.

B. P. C. C. BYE-ELECTION FROM BYCULLA

Cannot Be Held On Feb. 17

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

We have come across an announcement in to-day's (Friday's) press calling the bye-elections to the B.P.C.C. from Byculla District Congress Committee on the 17th instant. The announcement does not fulfill the constitutional requirements governing the elections and is, therefore, unconstitutional. We hereby declare that the said bye-elections cannot be held on the 17th instant. The notice of the B.P.C.C. elections is to proceed from the office of the B.P.C.C. under the rules of the constitution. We shall soon issue the proper notice according to the constitutional provisions.

To-day's press announcement should, therefore, be regarded as cancelled.

IN AID OF HINDU GYMKHANA

Benefit Performance By Whiteway Circus To-day

The Secretary of the Hindu Gymkhana writes:—

The proprietor of the Whiteway Circus will give a benefit performance in aid of the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, Matunga, to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m.

The public are therefore earnestly requested to extend their patronage to the Gymkhana by attending the show in large numbers and thus combine charity with amusement.

Prof. Keelary, the proprietor of the circus, has also agreed to arrange a special programme for the day.

COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. P. K. Pillai Managing Editor of the "Commercial Catalogue of the East" will publish the magazine "The Commercial Catalogue of the East" monthly instead of quarterly as before. It will come out from the **3rd week of this month.**

SMALL-POX TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Khandesh Reports Over 600 Attacks And 150 Deaths In Past Week

The following is the official report of the Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending February 2:

PLAGUE.

In the presidency there were in all 286 attacks and 141 deaths from plague against 229-113 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 89 attacks and 47 deaths against 89-36; Kaira 80-29 against 22-8; Dharwar 63-34 against 60-32; Sholapur 36-19 against 25-21; Belgaum 9-4 against 18-7; Bijapur 6-5 against 14-9 and Kanara 3-3 against 1-0.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 8 attacks and 4 deaths against 15 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. These were reported from Bijapur district against 1-1 in the previous week.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 420 attacks and 93 deaths; East Khandesh 244-42; Poona 206–59; Belgaum 136-19; Nasik 134-18; Kanara 127-24; Ahmednagar 109-10; Kaira 63–27; Ahmedabad 62-21; Dharwar 47-8; Sholapur 40-4; Satara 29-5; Thana 25–0; Bijapur 16-2; Broach 15-6; Kolaba 12-0; Ratnagiri 11-1; Bombay Suburban 2–1; Surat 2-1 Karachi 4–0; Thar and Parkar 7-3; Dadu 7-0; Hyderabad 5-4 and Bombay City 56-35. Total 1,779 attacks and 383 deaths against 1,594-319 in the previous week.

Poona City reported 61 attacks and 41 deaths against 90–52 in the previous week. 4,720 doses of lymph were indented by the City Municipality during the week and 418 primary and 4,878 re-vaccinations were performed. 920 doses were supplied to the private medical practitioners. 32,545 persons have been vaccinated so far in the city since the beginning of the present outbreak.

11 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox occurred in Poona cantonment area and 18 attacks only in Poona Suburban area.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Sixteen attacks and 8 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 27 attacks and 10 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 13 attacks and 5 deaths; Ahmednagar district 1-1 and Bombay city 2-2.

MALARIA.

The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 149 villages and treated 3,639 persons. Of these 2,884 were treated for malaria. The number of children and the adults examined for spleen was 4,572 and 1,305 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

INFLUENZA.

Three deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week and Surat town recorded 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

"ISLAMIC ART AND CULTURE"

Dr. Wiener On Its Decorative Aspect

In explaining the transitionary periods in the evolution and development of Islamic Arts in Asia, Dr. E. Cohn Wiener, Superintendent of the Art School, Baroda, remarked in the course of his second lecture of his series on "Islamic Art and Culture" on Friday at the University Buildings, that the monuments in Uskend, Bokhara and Meroe represented a very important evolution of the style.

The first monument in the tomb of Sultan Ismail in Bokhara seemed a very teutonic building, the ornamentation of which consisted in brick-patterns only. During the 10th and the succeeding two centuries the Islamic Art in these countries became more and more decorative.

The most impressive was the imposing building of Mausoleum of Sultan Sanjar in Meroe, added the lecturer.

The raid of Jengishkhan partly destroyed that culture, continued the lecturer, so that Turkistan did not produce any monuments of artistic value during the next 150 years.

Only in Persia under Jengishkhan's successors who were also called the Ilkhans, buildings of interest were erected the best of which was the Mausoleum of Chedebende Khan in Sultanieh.

The lecturer in describing the various monumental arts, minars, domes and tombs illustrated them profusely by means of lantern slides.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Congress Volunteer Corps

One of the biggest public meetings that were held in Bombay during the last few days was witnessed on Thursday evening on the Chowpaty sands. What one missed at Thursday's meeting was the volunteers. For years past every meeting that was held under the auspices of the Bomby Provincial Congress Committee was left in charge of the Congress Volunteer Corps. But recently practically all the meetings that have been held have been more or less managed by women volunteers. Their work leaves little to be desired. But at mamonth meetings of the kind held at Chowpaty on Thursday, women cannot be expected to cope with the rush. It had been mentioned several times in these columns that the opportunity of the Congress session should not have been missed for organising a permanent Congress volunteer corps. Nothing has been done so far. The earlier steps are taken in the direction of having a special volunteer corps of the Congress, the better would be the organisation of public meetings.

Wall Advertisements

An attempt is made to swell the municipal revenue by increasing fees on wall advertisements in the city. There are two ways in which walls are used for advertisement purposes, viz:—(1) affixing of posters and (2) painting of advertisements thereon. The first is generally carried out through poster advertising agencies. These do not appear to be thriving concerns as is evidenced by the fact that, in spite of the latitude given to them in the matter of payment of fees, several of them have one after another closed their business and at present there are only a couple of such agencies in existence. Any increase in the present scale of fees would, therefore, have to be confined to wall paintings only. In regard to the wall paintings, there is no doubt that the present scale of fees is low as the charge is about Rs. 3/12 per mensem for a space up to 75 square feet and Rs. 4 per mensem for a space measuring not more than 25 square feet. In view, however, of the present trade condition the Municipal Commissioner does not think it advisable to effect any increase in the scale.

B. P. GEOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE

Third Session In Bombay During Easter

The Chairman of the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Geographical Conference writes:—

It is regretted that the holding of the Third Session of the Bombay Presidency Geographical Conference has to be postponed to the Easter of 1935. Steps are being taken to co-ordinate it with the fifth Bombay Division Education Week, which is to be held in Bombay also about the same time.

The Geographical exhibition will include (1) series of appliances and teaching aids illustrative of geographical topics at different stages, (2) Handwork, for example, models of well-known canals, riverbasins etc., (3) Collection of pictures illustrative of different peoples' (4) Collection of soils and grains, (5) Charts big enough for class-teaching and illustrating the regions and countries of the world, (6) Lesson-notes of Geography and (7) materials to illustrate the culture of crops and fibres.

It is desirable that explanatory notes should accompany the exhibit literature, slides and films in addition to other appliances. Teachers' work and pupils' work should be definitely specified so as to enable the committee to arrange the exhibition in two sections. It is proposed to award certificates of merit to individuals and institutions.

Geography teachers and Heads of Schools are requested to state the topic and the aim of the model lesson they intend to take. They are also requested to specify the standard and to state whether the lesson will be in English, Marathi, Gujerathi or Urdu.

PHOTO-CINE RADIO EXHIBITION

The first Photo-Cine Radio Exhibition organised by the Motion Picture Society of India will be held in Bombay at the Town Hall from the 19th February to 2nd March.

Sir M. Visweswarayya, ex-Dewan of Mysore, will open the Exhibition.—A.P.

Seth Velji Opens Canara Bank Branch

Seth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo performed on Friday evening the opening ceremony of a branch of the Canara Bank, Ltd., at Goumukh Bhuvan, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.

Mr. Srinivasa Pai, Chairman of the Board of Directors in his speech, traced the growth of the Bank. Started in 1906 by a few merchants and vakils in Bombay with a capital of Rs 50.000 it has steadily grown to its present position. It has to-day as many as 19 branches spread all over India.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, speaking next urged on the audience the need for fostering indigenous industries and unswervingly supporting national organisations.

Seth Velji in a few well-chosen words, then declared the branch open.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Benson lunched at Government House on Friday.

Lady Brabourne attended an entertainment at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in connection with the Naigaum Social Service Centre on Friday.

INDUSTRIAL HOME AND HINDI CLASS FOR DADAR

Sheth Bajaj Will Perform Opening Ceremony To-morrow

Under the auspices of 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a ceremony of opening a Hindi Class and Industrial Home at Dadar at the hands of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and the opening of the new office of the Committee, just opposite B. B. and C. I. Dadar Railway Station and Flag hoisting ceremony at the hands of Sjt. K. F. Nariman will be performed at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday), and a public meeting for the same will be held near Dhuru Hall at the same time when Smt. Janakibai Bajaj, Lilavati Munshi, Perin Captain, Sjts. S. A. Brelvi, Nagindas Master, S. K. Patil S. S. Patel and Meher Alli will speak.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sunday Morning 10 a.m.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1935

TORTUOUS TACTICS

Sir Phiroze Sethna correctly interpreted public opinion in India when he remarked in a press interview that Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons would hardly help him in converting Indian opinion in favour of the J. P. C. Report. Sir Samuel's declaration about Dominion Status has left even the Moderates in India very cold. For he has neither accepted their suggestion to embody the pledges about Dominion Status in the India Bill nor given a satisfactory reason for the significant omission of the term in the Bill. The demand for a new preamble in the new Bill, unequivocally recognising Dominion Status as India's constitutional goal, is based on the ground that the subsequent interpretation of the preamble of the 1919 Act should be part of a legal instrument so that it will be binding not only on the present Government but also on the future ones and will make it impossible for the latter to alter or explain away the obligations of the preamble. Sir Samuel has utterly failed to reassure even the Moderates on this score.

Unconvincing Reasons

The reasons given by Sir Samuel for not providing a new preamble with specific mention of Dominion Status are utterly unconvincing. One of his reasons is that as the old preamble is not to be repealed, there is no occasion for a new one. But the real question is why the old and vague preamble is not to be repealed. To this Sir Samuel replies that constitutional experts have never been "quite clear whether the repeal of any Act means a repeal of the preamble." This is neither convincing nor ingenuous. No expert is needed to show that the repeal of an act does not necessarily mean the repeal of its preamble. But if for any reason a preamble is found to be defective, which constitutional expert will dare say that it is not open to Parliament to change the preamble together with the Act? Sir Samuel also contends that "there is no need to enshrine in the Act words and phrases which would add nothing new to the declaration of the preamble." This plea too is untenable. The Viceroy's interpretation of 1929 is a new and admittedly necessary addition of a defining nature. So long the Viceroy's Declaration had necessarily to be outside the preamble. But now that the time has come to alter the Act itself, why is not the declaration embodied in the preamble? The "Times" states that Government rejected the idea of inserting the term "Dominion Status" for a different reason, not suggested by Sir Samuel. It says that Government rejected that phrase as it was "not susceptible of definition in a legal instrument." But after the passing of the Statute of Westminster the term "Dominion Status" has been recognised as as clear a term as any in the English constitutional terminology. If at all it is still felt that there is an element of vagueness in the term, it could have been used in the new preamble with the addition of clarifying clauses. And is it suggested that the Viceroy made a solemn declaration about Dominion Status knowing that the term was vague?

Miserable Quibbling

The position is made positively intriguing by the sly attempt of Mr. R. A. Butler to interpret the term "Dominion Status" in the Viceregal Declaration of 1929 in a manner utterly different from its connotation in current English constitutional literature. In the Commons debate on the second day he reaffirmed all the past pledges of Government "with the addition that they were given to India within the Empire." And he added that, therefore, there could be "no question of India's secession from the Empire being possible as the result of the reaffirmation of any of those pledges." We are told that this remark was received with cheers. It deserved hisses. It is a barefaced attempt to explain away a well-recognised phrase solemnly used by the Viceroy on behalf of the British Government. Since the passing of the Statute of Westminster Dominion Status has been recognised everywhere to include the right to secede. It was after the passing of that Statute that the Viceroy used the phrase without any gratifying clause restricting its meaning. And now Mr. Butler seriously declares that Dominion Status with reference to India must mean something different from what it means in reference to other parts of the Empire. This is hardly honest. It was open to Government in 1929 to say that Dominion Status was not the goal of India or that it was not the goal in its full sense. But having made a solemn promise about Dominion Status in its generally accepted sense, now to attempt to circumvent that promise is most discreditable. Mr. Butler's miserable quibbling only strengthens Mr. Sastri's bitter remark that "we cannot any longer put faith in the declaration of individual statesmen of the British Cabinet or even in the Preamble to an Act."

Fiscal Autonomy Vindicated

Condemned by all shades of Indian public opinion, denounced by the Legislative Assembly the "Indo"-British Trading Agreement which betrays the rights and interests of India yet remains in force. For according to Sir Samuel Hoare, the Government of India have decided to defy public opinion and not accept the Assembly motion recommending the denunciation of that iniquitous imposition. Two things are evident. The people of this country and their view of its interests do not matter. Fiscal Autonomy, secondly, is a pretentious farce. Fiscal Autonomy depends ultimately on the attitude of the Government of India. And the Government of India in addition to being demonstrably unresponsive to India's opinion are also a subordinate branch of the British administration, which latter by the very reason of its being must protect and help Lancashire interests.

Indianise The Trust

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well to give a timely reminder to the Bombay Government to appoint an Indian as the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust on the retirement of Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, the present Chairman. The Chamber has been agitating for this essential reform for nearly a decade but sheer racial prejudice, regardless of merit, and an understandable desire to perpetuate vested interests have stood in the way of the reform being enforced. When in 1930 the Chamber reiterated its demand the Government assured it that its request would be duly considered. But it has not yet suited Government to consider the view seriously enough. That is why the report goes that Mr. Sharpe will be succeeded by an I.C.S. Officer, probably a non-Indian. Bodies like the Port Trust can gain both in economy and efficiency if they are wholly and speedily Indianised. Government's policy, however, is to talk much about Indianisation but proceed in the most leisurely fashion to give real effect to the principle.

UNIVERSITY AIMS AND IDEALS

An Exposition For Students

(BY S. G WARTY.)

II

Such were the universities in their origins and such their characteristics, and there is no university to-day which does not preserve, to a greater or less extent, these characteristics associated with their rise. Indeed to the extent a university departs from these characteristics it ceases to deserve the name of a university. Let us now discuss the main ideal of university education. We have seen that the germ of a university is to be found in the desire for knowledge and learning. A university, therefore, meets a need and supplies a demand. We have also seen that a university is so-called because it does not confine itself to one particular kind of knowledge but provides instruction in all arts and sciences. Thus, compounded of these two elements, a university has come to mean a great Corporation of teachers in all arts and sciences and of students eager to receive instruction therein. The result of such an association and instruction on the students who are the recipients of knowledge, is what is known as the culture of the intellect or the enlargement of the mind. What this culture precisely means, it is not easy to express in words, but it has been universally recognised that it is the end and aim of university education. A great writer has said that culture is what remains behind after we have forgotten all that we have learnt, while, according to Aristotle, he is to be called the cultured man who has a trained judgment resulting from his general familiarity with the best of what is thought and known.

What Is Culture.

Mere reception of knowledge, a committing to memory a large number of facts, a mind full of varied information, do not in themselves constitute culture, though that accumulation of facts may be of use in other respects. It is only when the mind comprehends the new ideas and exercises itself upon them, that true culture results. Let me illustrate this by two examples. We eat our food and when it goes into our stomach the stomach begins to act upon it. This is called the digestion process, and according as we are able to digest more, we grow stronger. Food in itself, therefore, is of no value to us unless we digest it and assimilate it. To our mind, knowledge is food, and by acting upon it and by assimilating it, the mind converts it into the blood, the flesh and the bone of culture. Take next the modern manufacture of culture pearls as another illustration. We introduce by some means into the shell some foreign matter and the pearl-fish acts upon it in the inside and converts it into culture pearls. In a similar manner knowledge is the raw material of culture and if our mind properly works upon it, it can convert it into culture.

Enlargling The Mind.

But the condition of culture is that the mind should be exercised upon all kinds of knowledge, upon all arts and sciences, and that is why a university being a place of universal knowledge and learning, is peculiarly fitted to impart true culture. There is a large range of subjects which students have to study in a university, ancient languages, modern languages, history, politics, economics philosophy, mathematics, science in all its branches and so on, and when the mind is exercised upon all these, it loses its narrow vision and attains a breadth of view, it undergoes a true enlargement and acquires a true sense of proportion, it gains in judgment and is able to form a just estimate of things as they pass before our eyes. All this is what is known as culture, which comes to us without our ever being aware of it, as it were imperceptibly, none-the-less truly.

All Knowledge Is One.

There are besides a number of subjects in the university such as medicine, engineering, law, of which even the elements every university student may not be compelled to study, and yet the very fact that he lives and moves among fellow-students who are studying these subjects in the university cannot but exercise on his mind an influence of its own, and would serve to remove from it any prejudice against knowledge of any particular kind, by making him realise that all knowledge is one and that it is divided into so many departments for the sake of mere convenience. Thus a student in a university transcends the barriers of knowledge and all departmentalism by cultivating a comprehensive vision of the whole, and though in his own case he pursues a few subjects out of the multitude, he comes to apprehend

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE

The Present Desperate Position Is Largely Due To Government's Raids On Municipal Sources Of Revenue

By K. F. NARIMAN
II.

I showed in my last article that the root cause of the financial difficulties of the Bombay Municipality and of various other public institutions was the development craze that had seized the responsible officers therein. But for the present we should confine our remarks to our city finances only. Although the Government had launched their schemes of Development without consulting the Municipality and in spite of its warnings and protests, still the Bombay Corporation, with its usual display of loyalty and show of generosity at the cost of ratepayers agreed to bear part of the burden of losses thus incurred by the Government in such an irresponsible, reckless and arbitrary manner. As a result of this agreement the Bombay Act. XX of 1920 was passed, which introduced new sections 195 A, B, & C, in the Municipal Act, so that from that year, in accordance with these amended provisions, the Municipality agreed to part voluntarily with lakhs of rupees annually out of its legitimate and exclusive revenues, to meet the losses of the Government not only on Development Department chawls within the city area but even on similar extravagant and wasteful suburban schemes such as the Trombay Railway which was considered the most worthless but most extravagant Railway in the world though under the Act ratepayers money could not be spent beyond city circuits.

The Drain

Thus began from 1920 the encroachment by the Government on the legitimate and exclusive sources of Municipal revenues, and part of the town duty on raw cotton under the abovementioned amended sections thus assigned to Government, is under the schedule of taxes of the Government of India Act and also under Municipal Act exclusively and entirely intended for municipal expenses. Since then for nearly 13 years till these sections were repealed last year, nearly 10 to 14 lakhs of legitimate Municipal revenue annually was drained off by the Government, to pay for the follies of its past administrators. Thus the rate-payers' are losing nearly a crore and a half on account of this lack of vigilance and care on the part of their representatives, without receiving any return or benefit for the enormous amount thus wasted.

More Raids

Thus encouraged by this submissive attitude of the Corporation, the Government took the utmost advantage of this supposed loyalist and accommodating and obliging spirit of the Corporation; and the raid on Municipal revenue, increased every year in exact proportion to the ever-increasing financial difficulties of the Government. This unresisting attitude of the Corporation so emboldened them that in subsequent encroachments, they did not even take the trouble of formally moving a bill or amending the Municipal Act, but carried on an open day-light raid, by simply appropriating one item of Municipal revenue after another and thus followed in quick succession the assignment of Entertainment Tax, Stamp Duty on transfers, riot-tax from general property tax, tobacco duties and lastly such an obvious municipal revenue as the motor-wheel in the shape of enhanced Registration Fees; so that to-day in addition to the loss of nearly a crore and a half incurred in appropriation of part of cotton duty, by means of a manoeuvred legislation, these annual raids under one pretext or another cause an additional disappearance of about 40 to 50 lakhs of annual Municipal revenue. Is it surprising that this once prosperous and thriving City Municipality is to-day on the verge of insolvency?

Speculative Schemes

As if that disaster and misfortune were not enough, the Municipal and Improvement Trust officers, who had caught the infection for development scheme, started separate 'gambles' and speculated in land with public funds on behalf of the Municipality and the Trust, with the result that an additional loss of nearly 50 lakhs annually occurs to our Municipality, in so many official ventures such as Worli, Dharavi, Sewri, Wadala and such other 'schemes.' Some of these undertakings, whilst thus entailing severe loss on the Municipali-

(Continued on page 10.)

Frankly Speaking

DOMINION STATUS

From the point of view of her immediate—which in no wise differs from the ultimate—objective, India is not vitally interested in an academic discussion, among British politicians, of the meaning and implications of "Dominion Status." But we cannot help noting a rather significant interlude during the India Bill debate in Parliament on Thursday. "Dominion Status does not," said Lord Winterton, "involve legal constitutional rights of secession from the Empire. I challenge Mr. Churchill to deny that." Mr. Churchill did not deny that but only stated with,—for him, amazing meekness: "I am open to argue the point." It seems as if the two sections of the Tories have tacitly agreed to explain away, after some theatrical mock discussion, the Statute of Westminster at the earliest opportunity. For, the Statute of Westminster, as it stands, does involve the rights of secession.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVE

According to a Moscow cable, "sweeping constitutional reforms have been approved unanimously with acclamation by the All-Union Congress." The reforms are most certainly "sweeping." And with secret ballot, direct election and promise of the early attainment of universal suffrage they constitute a decisive move from dictatorship towards the Parliamentary system. But why this more or less revolutionary change? The suggestion that the class system has been practically abolished is not adequate because Russian society is not yet classless according to 'authoritative' conceptions. Of late, affairs in Russia, at least as seen from outside, have been a little obscure, what with Litvinoff's internationalism, Stalin's alleged reformism and the revolt of Zinovieff and his friends.

JAPAN & SINGAPORE.

Japan is not content with repudiating the Washington treaty and increasing her Naval Armaments, of course, strictly in accordance with defensive needs to be determined exclusively by herself. She has gone further, presumably in response to the other aspect of her defensive needs. A Tokyo message credits Admiral Ossumi, the Navy Minister, with having given "the hint that Japan may press for the cessation of further fortifications of the Naval bases at Hawaii and Singapore in the coming Naval negotiations." We are not surprised. So far at least as Britain is concerned, Japan is not unjustified in looking at the Singapore Base with fear and suspicion especially now when Britain has suddenly shown extraordinary activity in regard to "Imperial Defence."

WELCOME JUDGMENT.

We welcome the judgment of their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wadia on the petition of a Pathan against the order of the Police Commissioner externing him from the city of Bombay for two years. We do so because the judgment raises prominently the issue of judicial control over Executive action. The Commissioner may have had good reasons for his action but since he declined to put in evidence to prove that he was satisfied as to the justification of his action, their Lordships recorded the opinion that his order was illegal and of no effect, but, being an Executive Order, it could not be called in question in Court. The powers of the Police Commissioner and the manner of their exercise are similar under the Emergency Powers Act. We hope this judgment affects the Police Commissioner's Powers under that Act also and that the Government will carry out the suggestion of the High Court and enquire into the principles on which the powers conferred on the Police Commissioner by section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act are being exercised.

RIDICULOUS CENSORSHIP

It appears from the statement issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad that the resolution recommended by the Working Committee for adoption at the last Independence Day celebrations was mutilated by the Bengal Censor. Thus it was that the resolution received by the public in the province did not contain the vital part of the resolution declaring that complete independence is the people's birthright and that they should not rest till they have achieved the goal and should consider no sacrifice or suffering to be too great to be undergone. However much the people of Bengal might be puzzled for a time in consequence of the omission, it is obvious that soon enough they noticed the error and they must have only laughed at the crudity of the Censor who in effect fixed public attention over the mutilated part of the resolution. The Government can no more stop the people from cherishing and struggling for independence than they can stop the flow of the Ganges.

STILL DELAYING.

While unemployment continues to be widespread in the City, Government disown any responsibility in the matter of relief and have conveniently passed the question on to the Municipal Corporation. This body has been dallying with this question for nearly a year but no action has yet been taken. It has now adopted a resolution referring to the Law, Revenue, and General Purposes Committee the desirability of convening a meeting of all business and other interested bodies to devise measures for the relief of unemployment. We cannot say how long the resolution will be in going the round of committees and sub-committees. One can only hope that the matter will be expedited and that at least a beginning will be made speedily in relieving the situation.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Perversion of Justice

When the so-called unlawful bodies in the country were restored to the bounds of law by Executive pleasure, care was taken to exclude the "Red Shirt" movement from clemency, but the ban remains totally unjustifiable. The term "Red Shirt" invented by the authorities is useful for gruesome propaganda, but its significance is foreign to the purpose of the organization. In the Frontier to-day, there is a Provincial Government functioning within the terms of the Law and the Government could well afford to recognize the movement as a constitutional body capable of continuing the work of amelioration for which it has been originally designed. As Mr. Jinnah asked is there to be no end to the feud? Is national harshness against a constructive peace movement in the time of suffering to form the key of policy? Abdul Ghaffar Khan's case largely because at a meeting he spoke on the right before the House, ment is to course for the G release the remove the ban imes."—"Hindustan Times."

Sir Pheroze Sethna is not satisfied with Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration regarding Dominion Status. He, in fact, wonders if it can at all make up for "the most deliberate and significant" omission of any reference to D. S.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir might be able to reassure Sir Pheroze.

* * * *

By the way, having studied the controversy about Dominion Status, having respectfully followed the views of experts—London "Times", Lord Lloyd, Sir Frederick Sykes, etc., etc., etc.—as to its meaning, implications, conditions and circumstances of its achievement, we have come to the conclusion that we would rather not aspire to it. It's so complicated and difficult to attain—more difficult than even Rachel. And Indians are not Jobs, if any thing many of them are positively jobless.

* * * *

We would, therefore, plump for mere and simple Independence. We would reconcile ourselves to the inferior position of Arabs, Afghans, Iranians, Turks and even Chinese (minus Manchukuo), rather than try to be bracketted with Australia, South Africa, Canada, etc.

The D. S. goal is glorious, but the path is long, tortuous and harder than the worst of cross-country tracks.

* * * *

Was it not Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who had observed rather ruefully at the Poona Session of the Liberal Federation that a solitary Liberal lamb had strayed into the Assembly?

Well, what with its recent untimely bleatings and irresponsible friskings in the Assembly, it would be better for all concerned if Mr. Sastri assumed custody of the lamb and put it safely in its proper pen.

* * * *

The Home Member, reports Bori Bundar's Special Correspondent, followed Mr. Aney, "yet not as Home Member" but "as a friend and well-wisher of India".

So there Is a difference between the two.

* * * *

"Replying to the allegations of cajoling and coercing of the Princes" Lord Winterton declared that "the evidence was all the other way".

That the Princes cajoled and coerced?

* * * *

Denouncing the Bothermeres, those, that is, who have been accosting and molesting the Princes, Lord Winterton thundered: "These persons had gone beyond the limits of decency and shown officious and impertinent interference in the affairs of distinguished men".

Interference in the affairs of an undistinguished non-entity, "the masses" would, of course, be neither officious nor impertinent.

* * * *

Apropos of an Anglo-Indian paper's attack on Mr. Jinnah and the reference to it in the Assembly it is reported that Sir Henry Craik gave no answer to the question: "Will the Home Member associate himself with the sentiments expressed in this House again that paper?"

We rather sympathise with the Home Member than with Mr. Jinnah. The question was definitely a ticklish one.

* * * *

We entirely agree with Mr. L. Thorne, Con. Nelson and Colne) that Mr. S. C. Bose's utterances in favour "to the effect that English merchandise should be boycotted and that purchases should be made from other States of the world" are too serious to be ignored In fact they must be dealt with immediately. And we strongly deprecate the attitude of heedlessness adopted by Sir Samuel Hoare. Diplomatic representations should be urgently and energetically made to Signor Mussolini that either he himself should stop Sjt. Bose's subversive activities or agree to the enforcement of the Emergency Powers Act in Italy. To make these diplomatic representations more effective we recommend a broad hint to the effect that, otherwise Britain will not support Italy's commercial and trade claims in Abyssinia.

* * * *

Husband: "And now, let us have a nice, pleasant evening."

Wife: "All right. Toss up to see which of us goes out and which stays at home."

"India Must Not Be Denied Advance"

Govt. Forcing Constitution On Unwilling India

Tory M. P. Utters Plea For Untouchables

Says India Bill Tightens Brahmins' Stranglehold On Harijans

Sir H. Page-Croft Complains Of "Pressure" On Princes

A notable feature of the second day's debate on India Bill in the House of Commons were the speeches of Mr. Charles Brown (Lib.), and Mr. A. W. Goodman (Con.)

The Liberal member condemned the Bill and advocated a Constitution for giving complete political freedom. Stressing for more extensive use of machinery as a remedy for the poverty of masses in India, he declared that the future of India was in the hands of the "Engineer in his leather-jacket, and not with Gandhi with his spinning wheel."

Bill For Brahmins

Mr. Goodman, the Conservative member, uttered an impassioned plea for untouchables, among whom he said he spent a number of years. He protested against the inadequacies of their representation in the provincial and Central legislatures. The Bill in the present form, he said, would tighten the Brahmins' stranglehold round the throats of untouchables. It was a Bill, he declared, not for India, but for Brahmins.

Mr. William Davison, another Conservative member, thought Government were forcing the Constitution on an unwilling India. He said that no member of Indian society was prepared to accept Government's proposals, and drew attention in support of his contention to the Congress manifesto, votes in the Assembly and the opinion of the depressed classes.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Mr. R. A. Butler, (Con. Essex), winding up the second day's debate in the House of Commons, re-affirmed that Government stood by all the pledges, with the addition that they were given to India within the Empire. There could, therefore, be no question of India's secession from the Empire being possible as the result of re-affirmation of any of those pledges. (Cheers).

No Alternative

Hon. J. Rothschild (Nat. Lib.) speaking after Earl Winterton, said the Liberal opposition would cordially support the Bill. There obviously was no alternative to its underlying principles. He regretted that Labourites magnified the emergency powers which need never be operated if India showed her fitness to self-government.

Sir Ian Mac[illegible]on (Nat. Lib.) described the [illegible]ation as the real natural [illegible]e of self-gov[illegible]ernment for [illegible] He recalled that when [illegible]rticipated in drafting 191[illegible] said to the then Secret[illegible]te what he would now [illegible] the House: "After this [illegible]'t go back." He was n[illegible] Dominion Status in [illegible]ght to secede, but [illegible] that whether the [illegible] Dominion Status we[illegible]or not the Bill as no[illegible] gave India as the m[illegible]-government which wa[illegible]or her in 1919.

Sir Ian [illegible] expressed surprise at th[illegible] of Labourites. He kne[illegible]wanted self-government [illegible] but declared that their [illegible]s tended to create not goo[illegible]ut illwill He said Major Att[illegible]omplained of the social and [illegible]omic conditions, but Gove[illegible] could not be held respo[illegible]or them. "We had great trou[illegible] in dealing with these pr[illegible] in the past," he said, "beca[illegible]ey were mixed up with relig[illegible] Now for the first time we are presenting a Bill giving the people of India the right to deal with their own affairs in their own way."

Momentous Telegram

Sir Henry Page-Croft (Cons.), suggested to the House that it had better adjourn to reconsider the matter in view of the Assembly's vote to-day and declared that Sir Samuel Hoare's Dominion Status statement had no Parliamentary sanction and was not binding on anyone. He asked Sir Samuel Hoare if "Dominion Status" meant status under the Statute of Westminster.

Sir Samuel replied: "I am quite able to answer but I think it had better be done in its proper place in the debate." (Government cheers.)

Sir H. Page-Croft at the outset referred to the "momentous telegram" from India (referring to the Assembly vote), and said that nobody put difficulty in the way if the debate were adjourned and the question reconsidered with time for thought.

After complaining against the present policy to thrust on Conservatives by Socialists the Liberals he referred to Sir Samuel Hoare's dominion status declaration, and said:

"It would do much harm to India, since it could only indicate a very distant policy. Surely Sir Samuel Hoare realises that if you make the suggestion of a distant Indian policy you are immediately accused of bad faith, unless you implement that policy immediately after the question regarding the Statute of Westminster be contended. The reason why many Indians attached importance to the phrase dominion status was because it gave the right to secede."

Proceeding to refer to the Princes, he said the Viceroy had admitted advising the Princes. He said: "He not only advised, but telegraphed several of them to come to discuss the question with him. The Viceroy is a representative of the King-Emperor, and if he calls by telegram to the Princes to come to discuss the question and urges this policy upon them in the interests of India, it is very difficult for the loyal Princes to imagine that it is anything but pressure." (Opposing Conservative Cheers)

Peril to British Industry

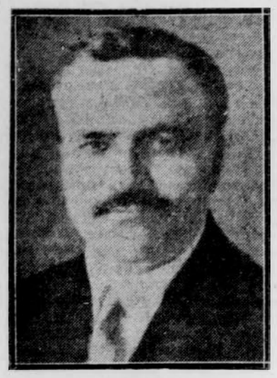
Sir Henry continued they had been principally concerned with the situation as affected India, but he wanted to deal with the peril to British industries. The Bill was just as important to British interests as to the view of the local agitators in India. He recalled that Liberals formerly insisted on keeping India a free market for British goods, but British interests were disregarded when the fiscal convention was initiated, and the cotton excise duty was thereafter abandoned and the customs duty successively raised against Lancashire. The Secretary of State was empowered to intervene, but neither he nor his predecessors took a step to stop this Policy whereby Lancashire trade was so largely strangled.

Great Problem

The Fiscal convention lapsed with the lapsing of the Montford reforms. Sir Henry Page-croft suggested that it was time therefore, that the National Government consider the national interests with regard to this great problem. He said:

"We built the prosperity of India with the cheapest credit that any country could ever give to another. We poured out wealth to build up India from chaos into the eighth greatest trading country of the world. We were prepared to give India the benefit of defence, and no country more needs it on air, sea and land. In bestowing this gift of self-government we have every right to insist, in justice to ourselves and the stake we hold India, that we

(Continued on page 12.)



President of the Russian Council of People's Commissars.

NAZI THREAT TO VIENNA

Military Guard Around Chancellery Considerably Strengthened

BOMB DISCOVERY SEQUEL

VIENNA, Feb. 8.

Military guard around the Chancellery is considerably strengthened and equipped with gasmasks following the receipt of many threatening letters from Nazis wherein great gas attack on building was predicted. All persons entering the Chancellery including the employees are now searched.

It is revealed that a gas bomb was discovered under the main staircase on Feb. 5; on the following day a revolver was found on an insane Nazi who attempted to interview one of the Cabinet Ministers.

An aeroplane without distinguishable marks flew over working class districts in the morning, dropped thousands of leaflets inscribed "revenge for February 12th" and "anniversary bloody rioting last year."

The daring intruder vanished before police aeroplanes could take up the chase—Reuter.

SILVER JUBILEE IN LONDON

His Majesty To Broadcast To Empire On May 6

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The programme for the Silver Jubilee celebrations is almost complete.

His Majesty will broadcast a message to the Empire on the evening of May 6, the anniversary of accession after he and the Queen return to the Buckingham Palace from their visit to the City to attend the thanks-giving service at St. Paul's. The celebrations will last for a fortnight, and include two State balls and a State banquet. Their Majesties will make four processional drives through north, south, east and west London probably on the Saturdays in May and June.

ITALY OBJECTS TO AIR CONVENTION

BERLIN, Feb. 7

The Rome correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" reports "reliably" that the Italian Government has made diplomatic representation to London and Paris stating its objections to the proposed Air Convention and making a counter proposal of a Five Power Air Convention of all the Locarno signatories.—Reuter.

ITALY INCLINED TO WAIT

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, Feb. 8

It is understood that Italy is inclined to await for Germany's reaction to the London Agreement before reaching a decision as regards to her participation in the Air Convention.

Pilgrims Killed By Lorry

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

It is reported that four pilgrims coming to Allahabad for the Basant Magamela festival were run over accidentally last night on the Benares Road by a motor lorry full of passengers and killed. The lorry was smashed and several passengers were injured. Enquiry is proceeding.

HANDS OFF PACIFIC

Japan To Move Against Hawaii And Singapore Fortifications

TOKIO, Feb. 7.

The hint that Japan may press for the cessation of further fortifications and naval bases in Hawaii and Singapore in the coming naval negotiations was given by the Navy Minister Mr. Osumi in the Diet. He indicated that Japan favours the revision of article 19 of the Washington Pact to include Hawaii and Singapore in the 'status quo' areas.

Mr. Osumi announced that modernisation of capitalships and aircraft carriers will be virtually complete in 1936. Japan would build the annual average of 54,000 tons in 1936 and onwards to replace the obsolete ships.—Reuter's Special Service.

WHO IS AN ALIEN?

New Bill Provides Wider Definition Of Term

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Complete repeal of the two British Acts of Parliament, Aliens' Restrictions Act of 1914 and Aliens' Restrictions Amendment Act of 1914 as far as they relate to the Irish Free State is proposed in the Aliens' Bill of 1934 of which a text is issued in Dublin.

The bill provides that "alien" means a person who is not a citizen of the Free State. The Aliens will have the same right in regard to inheriting and disposing of property as citizens but won't be allowed to own certain types of property, such as Irish Ships.

The Minister for Justice will be empowered to make an order in regard to landing residence, registration and employment of aliens, etc.

Government are empowered by an order to exempt from the Act citizens of any country wherein the citizens of the Free State are exempted from application to any corresponding legislation in force in such country.

THEY RETURN HOME AT LAST

(Special Cable.)

DARWIN, February 8.

The last of the England-Melbourne air competitors the New Guinea airmen, Hemsworth and Parer, landed to-day. It would be recalled that they made a forced landing at Beauvais on the first day of the race and have since been making a leisurely trip to Australia. They were reported lost after leaving Mergui, Burma, and anxiety was again felt, because nothing was heard from them after passing Sourabaya.

ROUMANIAN DEBT LIQUIDATION

Agreement Signed In London

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The signature of the Anglo-Rumanian agreement to-day arranging for the liquidation of two and a half million sterling to the British traders was announced by Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons.

The Rumanian Government is arranging to pay £400,000 by the end of February which will be distributed as the instalment of 20 per cent to the creditors except those under £20 who will be paid in full. Rumania will pay further £60,000 monthly beginning from April 15.

The amount is subject to substantial export trade fluctuations. The creditors may accept the so-called compensation in exports. Mr. Runciman warned the United Kingdom traders henceforth to ascertain whether the Rumanian customers are able to obtain the necessary foreign exchange for payment.

It was recently estimated that Rumanians owed Lancashire and Yorkshire alone over one million and 74 London firms are reported to be a quarter million long overdue.

Jullundur.—Master Kabuj Singh Govindpuri, a prominent Congress leader of the Doaba has filed declaration for a vernacular monthly which he intends to bring out under the name of "Azadi."

Where Machine & Laboratory Serve Masses

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION DRIVE IN CHINA

Scientific Research To Help Cottage Industry

"CHRONICLE" EXCLUSIVE.

The Mass Education Movement in China for the liquidation of illiteracy has been able to educate millions of Chinese peasants. It has also been responsible for the revolutionary village reconstruction that has been going on for the past decade in China.

If Japan's policy in Manchukuo is not justified economically then Japanese aggression on the mainland of Asia is not justified from economic point of view or international law.

MACHINE AND MANKIND.

The central problem of practically every country in the world is to discover as to how machine industry and cottage industry could be made supplementary and it will not be discovered if it is assumed that the machine is a foe of mankind.

The above are some of the very important answers given by Mr. Edward C. Carter, Secretary-General of the Institute of Pacific Relations in an exclusive interview with our Representative.

HONOLULU INSTITUTE

The Institute of Pacific Relations, with its Headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii Islands, aims at bringing about a sort of understanding between the different countries in the Pacific region, as far as their economic policies are concerned. The main object of the institute is to raise the standard of living of the people as far as possible. This is done by research in the economic conditions of several countries.

Once in two or three years the representatives from the different Pacific countries meet in a Conference to exchange views and discuss the results of their research.

CARTER'S MISSION TO INDIA.

Mr. E. C. Carter, the Secretary-General, and a well-known economist, came to India recently during the course of his tour of the Pacific countries.

Mr. Carter left Bombay on Friday for China.

OF INTEREST TO INDIA?

Q. How far is the Institute of Pacific Relations of interest to India placed as she is in British Imperialist economy?

A. The interest of the Institute of Pacific Relations in India is to make available to students in other countries, information of all important efforts both Governmental and non-Governmental, which are studying in this country on the basic economic and social questions, with a view to raising the standard of living of the people of India. The most important item in the research programme of the Institute of Pacific Relations is a study of the standard of living in all the Pacific countries. In this task the great research institutes of Moscow, Shanghai, Peking, Tokyo and New York are engaged. The I.P.R. is assembling all information of similar character in India so that research workers in other countries may profit by the lessons learnt in India.

Q. Considering that Indian enlightened opinion is more influenced by European policies, do you not think that the development of an interest in the work of the institute should be encouraged in India so that this country can take an active interest in her neighbours?

INCREASING STAKE IN PACIFIC

A. I do not anticipate India to participate in the I.P.R. on a large scale; nevertheless every year sees India's stake in the Pacific increasing and in the past two years India has come to recognise Japan in a new way. Within another two years Calcutta and Canton will be connected with air. The slow but steady reconstruction of China is bound to have repurcussions in India. There are no mechanical difficulties that would stand in the way of a daily Air Service between Delhi and Moscow. The next ten years are bound to result in much closer economic and cultural connection between India on one hand and Japan, China and Soviet Russia on the other. When scientific collaboration between the Indian economist and the economists in Japan, China or Russia, is desired, the I.P.R. Office, is an useful instrument for international co-operation in the study of the common economic problems of more than half the human race.

JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO

Continuing Mr. Carter said:—

There is a sharp division of opinion in Japan as to whether the establishment of Manchukuo will enable Japan to profit economically on a big scale. If Japan's policy in Manchukuo is not justified economically then there will be a growing number of Japanese who will agree with the Chinese that Japanese aggression on the mainland of Asia is not justified either from economic point of view or International law.

Q. There is little or nothing known about China in this country. Could you give me a short idea of the great movement there for the liquidation of mass illiteracy?

40,000 CHINESE CHARACTERS.

A. The Chinese Mass Education Movement was started ten years ago to liquidate illiteracy. As it is impossible for the peasants to learn the 40,000 Chinese characters, the Mass Educationists after a year of research selected 1,600 characters that were sufficient to serve the purpose of everyday life. These 1,600 characters can be learnt by an illiterate farmer working one hour a day for four months. When several millions of Chinese had learnt the 1,600 characters it was then necessary to develop a new literature based on those characters. So the movement started a great National programme of rural reconstruction to help the farmer to grow better and more diverse crops, to learn better marketing methods, better sanitation in villages and a sounder method of District Government.

TO SERVE MASSES

A group of very highly educated Chinese gave up big jobs in the large cities to go and live in the villages, to co-operate with the farmers in finding simple methods for using science to raise the standard of living. The aim of this group was not to fight science and mechanisation, but to use the machine and laboratory to serve the masses. The Headquarters of this movement is in Ting Hsien, ten hours south of Peking. In this experimental district, farmers and teachers from every province in China are trained in the methods of Rural Reconstruction. The leaders believe that the surest way of reforming the Government at the top is by first reforming the Government in the Villages and Districts and Provinces. It will be seen that though the movement was started simply to liquidate illiteracy, it developed at an early stage into a movement to reconstruct village life.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUT NOT RIVAL

Q. How is the economy related in Japan, where it is stated there is little or no competition between the Cottage and Machine industries, while in India Machine Industry is considered a rival to Cottage Industry?

A. Though the factories in Japan as in other countries have destroyed many Cottage Industries, new Cottage Industries have sprung up to take the place of the old. Mostly these industries are part of large-scale production. Part of the work on a product is done in factories and the other part in the villages. I am not prepared to say that the plan worked out in Japan would work satisfactorily in India. I can say however that the Japanese have worked out this plan so scientifically and with such great skill that it would pay Indian businessmen and economists to make a very careful study of Japan's successful experience. The central problem of practically every country in the world is to discover as to how machine industry and cottage industry could be made supplementary. This satisfactory method will not be discovered if it is assumed that machinery is a foe of mankind.

CURRENCY MANIPULATIONS.

Q. Do you not think that a World Standard of Exchange of currencies would go a long way towards lessening the present world depression?

A. Undoubtedly it could be one but not the only method by which the present world depression could be lessened. Currency manipulation since the World-War has been an instrument of national policy on the part of more than one Government but with disastrous results on the economy of other nations. Currency manipulations and unrestricted tariffs may be almost as devastating weapons as machine guns and tanks.

MR. E. C. CARTER

WEDDING FEAST TRAGEDY

Three Dead And 300 Taken Ill In Tinnevelly

TINNEVELLY, Feb. 8.

Three hundred guests became ill, and 3 died immediately after partaking in a wedding feast in the house of Sami Naick, a wealthy landlord at Devargulam Village in Sankarankoil Taluk.

The police and district medical authorities hurried to the village to render assistance. Food poisoning is suspected.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Condemns J. P. C. Report

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

In response to the appeal issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, a public meeting was held last evening to protest against the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. The speakers included Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and others who condemned the report as unacceptable.—A.P.

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Army And Naval Services

POOR REPRESENTATION OF BOMBAY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The results of the competitive examination for entrance to the Dehra Dun Academy and the Indian Navy have inspired an Anglo-Indian Contemporary to indulge in provocative criticism regarding the representation of Bombay Presidency in the same. It is too shallow to judge of Bombay's ability from such results of examinations for All-India services. One ought to be prepared to know how many candidates were at all permitted to compete in the examination before making or accepting such remarks. Bombay Presidency has had a long-felt grievance in this respect. For instance, in the examination for entrance to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service held last November, it is learnt that out of the three hundred candidates permitted to appear, not more than six were from Bombay, whether the basis of selection was community, qualification, both, or anything else, one does not know. It may be that Delhi is too distant for Western India. There is, as a matter of fact, very little or no representation of this Presidency in this and similar services. This ought to provide an excellent spade-work for an M.L.A. to explore.—Yours, etc.,

B. V.

Bombay,
Feb. 7.

A New Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Probably for the first time after the Simon Commission, representatives of all political parties in the city met on one platform on Thursday to condemn and vote for the rejection of the J.P.C. Constitution. Excepting for a couple of speakers who wanted certain changes in the Constitution, all were, not only, for the rejection of the Constitution but were for blockading and wrecking of the Constitution, when it did become an accomplished fact. There can be no doubt that the Constitution is going to become an accomplished fact. It is at present going through the Parliament for the second time and it will be introduced in India, possibly before the year is out. Students and other youth in the city have spoken strongly and are feeling strongly in favour of wrecking the Constitution. Since all the parties are of the same opinion and have declared that they would have nothing to do with the new constitution, it is suggested that this opportunity should be made very good use of. An Association consisting of representatives of the different political parties should be formed, not only to educate the masses about the new constitution but also to carry on agitation all over the country against the imposition of the Constitution, if possible, and of wrecking it when it does become an accomplished fact. This can be done both in the country at large and by entering the new legislatures.—Yours, etc.,

A.S.E.

"Ceylon Malaria Relief"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have with me an appeal for "Ceylon Malarial Relief" issued by its "leader" Sirdar Jamiat Singh. May I know how and when this body was formed and by whom? Why is the "leader" shy to work through recognised public bodies rather than have new bodies from time to time? Probably this is the fourth or the fifth charitable body with which high sense of public duty has compelled Sirdar Jamiat Singh to associate but is it not preferable that such important relief works are centralised and are worked through, a known recognised public body?—Yours etc.,

GOPAL KRISHNA.

Feb. 8.

Friendly Correspondence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Being lonely and very much interested in various parts of the world I would welcome friendly correspondence with any of your readers, of either sex.

My chief interests are sport of any kind, photography and any general topics of the day, and I shall be happy to reciprocate with those who write to me and send me personal or scenic snapshots or reading matter in newspaper or any form.—Yours, etc.,

J.J. HALL
(Age 20).

"Melrose" Windsor Road,
Widnes, Lancashire,
England,
January 21.

UNIVERSITY AIMS AND IDEALS

(Continued From Page 6).

in the clear and pure atmosphere of the university, the great outlines of knowledge, the principles on which they rest, their inter-relations and interdependence. Education of such a character and acquired under such conditions is rightly called Liberal Education.

Value Of Corporate Life.

But it is not the multitude of subjects alone in a university that exercises a beneficent effect upon our education. The corporate life of the students, the contact of mind with mind and their impact upon one another. these also form a powerful means of education. They not only broaden the mind, they sharpen it and add force to it. The importance of such corporate life among University students is so great that Dr. Newman considered it necessary to give special prominence to it in his book on the "Idea of a University" which is still deservedly regarded as the standard work on this subject. In a celebrated passage which passes as classic and is oft-quoted Dr. Newman observes:—"If I had to choose between a so-called university which...gave its degrees to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects. and a university which had no professors or examinations at all but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years... I have no hesitation in giving the preference to that university which did nothing, over that which exacted of its members an acquaintance with every science under the sun."

How is this to be explained? Dr. Newman explained it as follows:—"When a multitude of young men, keen, open-hearted. sympathetic and observant as young men are, come together and freely mix with each other, they are sure to learn from one another, even if there be no one to teach them; the conversation of all is a series of lectures to each. and they gain for themselves new ideas and views, fresh matter of thought, and distinct principles for judging and acting day by day.....It is seeing the world on a small field with little trouble; for the pupils or students come from very different places and with widely different notions, and there is much to generalize, much to adjust, much to eliminate, there are inter-relations to be defined, and conventional rules to be established in the process by which the whole assemblage is moulded together and gains one tone and one character."

Such then is the value of corporate life in a University and where such corporate life does not exist or is developed only partially and imperfectly, a great means of education is lacking.

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of an All-India Industrial Exhibition at Delhi from the 24th Feb. The Exhibition will be held at the Fort-end of Chandni Chowk the gound having been given by the Government for the purpose of the Exhibition.

INDIA DEBATE IN COMMONS

(Continued from page 1.)

ment had not any policy of its own.

Mr. F. Seymour Cocks reminded that India was a not party question. They were working in semi-darkness towards the unknown. Nobody coud say that the present Bill would have been introduced, if they had had a free hand, but as Sir S. Hoare had said, we were writing over writings and blottings of previous generations.

Mr. Cocks recalled reading in a book the "authorship of which Mr. Churchill would not dispute" how Mr. Churchill, when he landed in Bombay as a sub-altern told the Governor exactly what he ought to do (laughter).

Mr. Cocks thought that the Princes would receive Lord Rothermere's advice in the same manner as the Governor received Mr. Churchill's.

DOMINION STATUS IN ACT

Mr. Cocks contended that the proposals of the Labourites in the Select Committee ought to be embodied in the Bill, and beseeched the Government to insert the words "Dominion Status", declaring the omission thereof as responsible for a great many influential bodies in India rejecting the constitution.

Mr. Cocks recalled Lord Irwin's (now Viscount Halifax) declaration of 1929, and said that it was made with the definite purpose of creating a favourable atmosphere for the Simon Report and the inauguration of the Round Table Conference.

"Does Mr. Churchill deny that"?

Mr. Churchill: Yes.

Mr. Cocks: Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that definitely in the House.

Mr. Churchill: It brought in Dominion Status which the Simon Commission decided not to mention and cut the ground from under their feet.

Mr. Cocks replied that it created a very good atmosphere in a brief period and emphasised that the House would not tolerate any attempt to go back on Irwin Declaration.

Urging the Government again to include Dominion Status, Mr. Cocks pointed out that some constitutional authorities held that no declaration by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and even by the King Emperor bound Parliament, but only the words of the Act.

BINDING ON PARLIAMENT

Lord Eustace Percy inquired if Mr. Cocks contended that the words of the Act bound future Parliaments.

Mr. Cocks replied: "No, they were binding only, as long as they appear on the Statute Book".

Col. Wedgwood: The present Bill is a treaty binding all the future Parliament.

Mr. Cocks replied that it was binding only, until repealed by the House of Commons and proceeded to point out that with other Dominions, constitutional developments were made by altering the instruments of instructions, but in the present case, such alterations would need the authority of both Houses. He contended while the House of Lords existed, it would be impossible for the Labourites, when they took office to develop the constitution.

HOARE'S APOLOGIA

Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that Indians asked for this procedure, and said that Indian representatives of the Round Table Conference attached such importance to instructions that they considered it essential that they should have Parliamentary sanction.

Mr. Cocks replied: "That shows that the Round Table Conference was not animated by the same feelings as the Labourites. I am sure it cannot be true of many Indians who were not present at the Round Table Conference."

He added it seemed that the Conservatives still regarded India as exclusively their concern.

Mr. Cocks declared that the Labourites would fight tooth and nail against the machinery which entrusted questions like labour, health and social legislation to an indirectly elected Assembly controlled by the Council of State which would be the most reactionary body in the world.

He announced that in the Committee Stage, Labourites would move amendments, with a view to securing further enfranchisement for labour peasantry and women.

NO INDIRECT ELECTION

Mr. Robert Bernays declaring that his only substantial objection related to indirect election, described the measure as an attempt to finally create conditions whereby India would attain the status of a Dominion.

He said that Civil Disobedience was dead for moment because Indian politicians believed that we "adhere to pledges".

Mr. Bernays described the safeguards as being in India's interests. He recalled that he be in Delhi at the time of the Pact with Mahatma Gandhi, and said that Gandhiji accepted in writing the main principles of this constitution.

Mr. Bernays believed that Indians eventually would recognise it as a great and generous gift.

IS IT FOR BETTER GOVT.?

Mr. T. R. Lennox Boyd (Conservative) who followed Mr. Bernays, urging the House to refuse the second reading, criticised the various features of the bill and forecasted non-co-operation at the centre since the ministers would not facilitate the collection of revenue, a large part whereof they did not control. Mr. Lennox Boyd declared it to be fatal to enact the bill and hold it up, till the finances were satisfactory. He criticised Sir George Schuster's broadcast declaring that parts of it were irreconcilable with the statements which Sir George made while in India. Mr. Lennox Boyd, said he received letters from soldiers in the army deploring Government's policy, but stating that they were unable to publicly protest against it. He concluded pointing out for the first time that the bill relating to India did not bear the statement that it was for the better Government of India.

Mr. Ernest Evans (Labour) expressed the opinion that the Bill must be supported in the main essentials. He said that Britain was committed to this step. We had no option but to implement the pledge of 1919. Central responsibility was essential with provincial autonomy. He saw nothing in the Bill which would add to the economic, financial, or industrial difficulties which are at present facing Lancashire.

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUER

Sir Basil Peto (Conservative) emphasised the India Defence League's view that the success of responsible government in the provinces must be proved before the federation was established. He said that Federation was an ideal in certain conditions but only when it was proved that it was in the interests of all the heterogeneous parts. He did not believe the Bill would bring India peace and prosperity.

Sir Arnold Wilson (Conservative) confessed that the bill caused him much misgiving, but provided it was final and was worked, it was worth earnestly supporting. Sir Arnold did not underestimate the opposition to the bill in India, but he had seen the same opposition in Egypt, Turkey, Mesopotamia and other Eastern countries to constitutions which are now working fairly well. He urged the Labourites to carefully consider allowing the bill to pass the second reading without opposition as happened in case of every India Bill during the last hundred years.

STRENGTHENING, NOT WRECKING

Commander A. Marsden (Conservative) expressed the opinion that the bill was not in the best interests of either India or Britain and suggested that it would be preferable to restrict the ministers' spheres of responsibility but make the responsibility real.

Commander Marsden denied the opponents of the bill opposed all advance and said that a great many amendments would be submitted in the committee stage with a view to strengthening and not wrecking the bill. He hoped the bill would be in such form before the third reading that it could be described as the considered opinion of all parties (cheers).

PAWN IN GAME.

Mr. Rhys Davies (Labour) opposing the Bill referred to the Conservative opponents' solicitude for Lancashire and said that the people of Lancashire knew that they were using Lancashire as a pawn in the Tory Party quarrel. Lancashire called their organisation "India Pretence League." Mr. Davies admitted that any Lancashire member must be interested in this problem because the textile industry is bound up with the Bill, but he had yet to learn the possibility of selling anywhere in the world unless the purchaser wished to buy.

They could not force Indians to buy Lancashire goods. "If I were an Indian I would do as they have done." The tremendous effect of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign was still felt in Lancashire; but Mr. Davies pointed out after the campaign textile machinery had been sent from Lancashire to India to manufacture the very commodities which Lancashire exported. He ascribed the recent improvement in Lancashire [illegible] Indian expectations of [illegible]dom from Britain [illegible]

RIGHT [illegible]OM.

Mr. Davies [illegible]d that the Bill would n[illegible] for Indians' fight fo[illegible] advancement and sai[illegible] they must redeem themse[illegible] and, in doing so, they probab[illegible]ld have to fight not only [illegible] British rule but against th[illegible] men in their own country. [illegible]ncluded that there was one t[illegible]certain—when the Government [illegible]1914 called thousands from [illegible]to come to Europe for the f[illegible]me to fight our battles to de[illegible]e Germans. from that day there was nothing to prevent this country from being compelled soonor or later to grant to Indians that freedom which ought to have been theirs long ago.

PRINCES' DEMAND.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson (conservative) recalled his chairmanship of the States Inquiry Committee and emphasised the increasingly closer relations of States with British India as the economic development continued. He said that it was not surprising that the Princes felt that they should have a voice in the decision of policies.

He recalled in this connection that India had changed from free trade to tariffs without any real consultation with the Princes. Mr. Davidson found that in India the genuine feeling that the time had arrived when and if Federation was to be established, the Princes must have some responsibility in shaping the All-India economic policy.

DOMINION STATUS HAUNTS HIM.

In the course of Mr. Davidson's speech in the Commons Mr. Churchill inquired when the answer would be given with regard to the legal aspect of the Statute of Westminster and Dominion Status. Mr. Davidson replied that he believed that the Attorney General would deal with the subject early on the 11th instant.

BRIEF FOR PRINCES

Mr. Davidson deprecated the manner wherein some sections, inside as well as outside the House referred to the great Princes of India. The words "blackmail and bribery" had been used much too freely in connection with men whose ancestors were governing their states long before this country emerged into civilisation. They and their methods might be different from ours, and it was impossible to compare one state with another. He referred to the advancement of Travancore as an instance of the offensiveness of classing all the states as backward.

THEY NEED NO ADVICE

Miss Elenor Rathbone (Independent) intervened and asked about the conditions in Patiala, Alwar and Kashmir. Mr. Davidson replied: "I am perfectly prepared to say that you cannot compare one state with another but to class all the states as backward is most unfair". Mr. Davidson continued that the advice tendered to the Princes by certain people with regard to where their duty and interests lay was to the Princes extremely offensive and impertinent. They were quite capable of deciding their own destiny without any advice from anyone.

CHURCHILL'S DIG AT VICEROY

Mr. Churchill interjected: "Including the Viceroy?".

Mr. Davidson replied: "The Viceroy is the representative of the Crown and guide and philosopher of Princes and is quite entitled, if he holds the view, in the position which he holds, to convey that view to the Princes. If you were the Viceroy would you refuse to do so?"

Mr. Churchill replied: "The point is whether it was ever legitimate to tender them advice. It is admitted that the advice has been freely tendered to them from this, the most authoritative quarter".

Mr. Davidson replied: "From the quarter and by the authority based on the knowledge of the conditions in India and as a friend and adviser duly appointed by the Crown."

THE REAL EMPIRE.

Mr. Davidson expressed the opinion that it is essential for the future of India that the Princes should play their part. He reminded the House that the Princes had cultural as well as material interests in the success of

(Continued in col. 3).

Will Stock Exchange Learn From America?

WHY PUT EMBARGO ON MEMBER'S OPINION?

Alleged Sensational Rumours In Private Circulars

(From A Special Correspondent).

The Board of the local Stock Exchange passed a resolution on January 31 last drawing attention of the members that some of the members are spreading sensational rumours orally or in their reports which are specially issued for their clients. Such circulars go against Rule 174. Thus the members are warned not to encourage such a practice and are requested to send a copy of their circulars to the Secretary.

MAY BE EXPELLED

Rule 174 reads as under:—

"A member who engages in reckless or unbusinesslike dealings in the market or in any manner circulates rumours of a sensational character shall be deemed guilty of disgraceful and dishonourable conduct and may be suspended or expelled by a resolution of the Board of Directors."

Reading the above resolution in terms of rule 147, it seems that the Board has ventured on a difficult task and the censorship placed on private reports issued by members of the Stock Exchange seems uncalled for.

The share Bazar invariably takes its guidance from the present and the prospective situation of various industries, state of money market and general economic situation.

MEMBER'S RIGHT

Prices are supposed to adjust themselves in line with day to day developments and the amount of buying and selling. It is the inherent right of every member or operator to hold either bullish or bearish views as the circumstances may be. It is the result of experience, foresight and intelligence or the gift of correctly estimating the effect of coming developments. Those who are more fitted for this line, have a wider vision to express or hold certain opinions and views which they think best. These opinions are a common and a daily affair in all world speculative markets and every member or operator, even Directors of the Board, are holding opinions for their own guidance. It is only on these beliefs or views that prices on the Stock Exchange fluctuate every hour, helping the existence of the market. Existence of markets without opinions is impossible.

A man with a limited experience may be able to form opinion to a certain extent while another with more experience or perhaps with more intelligence may be able to hold a wider and far sighted opinion and those who are specially gifted may hold extreme views. All operators and members cannot have equal experience and the Board cannot force any one to hold a particular opinion to a certain extent and no further.

WHAT IS SENSATIONAL?

Thus it is very difficult to find out what is sensational. There is no device which will help members of the Board to say what is sensational because all of them are directly or indirectly interested in the market. Thus the opinion of interested parties cannot be taken as a conclusive proof.

The resolution virtually restricts individual liberty and does not fit in with the aims and objects of Rule 174. Private reports and advice given therein cannot be called rumours in the first place. These opinions have nothing to do with sensation. The rule clearly aims at rumours which are invariably false, while the expression of honest opinion in circulars is a different thing. These circulars are intended for clients and it is the free choice of an operator whether to follow the advice given in private circulars or not.

ROOSEVELT'S EXAMPLE

In these days of progress and the daily changing economic conditions, Even President Roosevelt takes advice from the "Brain Trust", then why this embargo on opinion of Bombay operators. It is desirable that the Board should reconsider the resolution in the best interest of the market. Every individual has a right to hold certain view and opinion and the Board cannot put a limit to it.

This criticism has no concern whatsoever whether the market goes up or down, but the main issue is whether private circulars can be regarded as rumours of a sensational character. If such circulars are a breach of Rule 174 the next question to the Board is what is the dividing line between sensational and non-sensational?

TALK OF DOMINION STATUS MERE MOONSHINE

(Continued from page 1).

the Assembly and the country. Now, one thing remains to be done. I trust it will be started in Delhi. We must settle this communal question once for all."

NO VALUE FOR GOVT. VOTES.

Mr. Akhil Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly, declared that Mr. Desai's motion for the rejection of the constitutional proposals was lost with the aid of the Government votes, which in a matter like this had no value. If the Government and the Europeans' votes were eliminated, the Congress motion would have been carried with an overwhelming majority of elected members.

Mr. Jinnah's motion, further added Mr. Dutt, as regards the Reforms was not quite to our satisfaction, but for all practical purposes it was a motion for the total rejection of the Reforms. On the whole, it must be said that the Government sustained a very bad defeat on this monstrous question.

As regards the Communal Award all the members of the Nationalist Party voted against Mr. Jinnah's motion for acceptance and the Congress motion of neutrality.—United Press.

Bhai Parmanand And Jinnah's Party

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Commenting on yesterday's Assembly verdict Bhai Paramanand said, "I am sorry that the Congress has been defeated. All these days they were trying to win over Mr. Jinnah and his party and they have failed. Mr. Jinnah and his party are astute politicians. They are after one game for the use of Government and the Congress to serve their own end.

"It is said that His Highness the Aga Khan came to India perhaps in response to an invitation by the Government for the purpose of uniting the Mussalmans with the Government and defeating the Congress Party in the Assembly. Every Mussalman inside or outside the Assembly knows his duty towards his own community. It is a great pity and a greater regret that the Congress Party having bitter experience would never learn the lesson.."—United Press.

APPEAL TO AGA KHAN

M. H. Kidwai Urges His Highness To Leave Communal Programme Alone

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

Welcoming the latest statement of His Highness the Aga Khan in regard to the future programme, Hon'ble Husnir Hussain Kidwai, Member of the Council of State, in a statement asks His Highness to broadbase it and make it non-communalistic, as far as possible.

If it is considered necessary by the Muslims to have a counter-blast to the Hindu Manasabha then the Muslim League may be kept under the charge of Mr. Jinnah, who it is hoped will be able to work with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the Assembly and the Muslim Conference may be either abolished or changed into a new association with a non-communalistic name for agricultural and Industrial uplift of the Indian people.

The Aga Khan who commands a unique international position with his all-India reputation and influence is the best person for organising a movement for economic uplift of the Indian Nation.

Even the British officials might support the Aga Khan, and the Princes and all leaders in India will undoubtedly help him in his arduous task.—A. P.

New Delhi.—On the 9th February, H. H. the Aga Khan will be given a luncheon by the Delhi Muslim Association and a dinner by the Muslim M.L. As. His Highness leaves on the 10th morning for Bombay.

(Continued from Col. 7).

their people. Replying to Labourite criticisms of the States, Mr. Davidson suggested that happiness is not always measured by material prosperity and pointed out that migration occurred from British India to the States but there was little migration from the States. There were people who preferred to live under their "father and mother" as they called the Maharajah at a low wage rather than earn big money under a system which they have never understood. He urged the House to remember that the States were really the Indian Empire. British India was carved out of the States. They were the indigenous form of Government.

FREEDOM WITH SAFEGUARDS.

Mr. Davidson concluded emphasising that if we are to keep India, we must give freedom with safeguards and must associate the Princes with the All-India Federation because without them it was impossible to talk of a United India. Unity was probably the greatest gift we have given to India and national consciousness was arising not only in British India but in States as well. If that consciousness were to be led on the right road within the Empire there was no hope in the adoption of the policy of the Bill's opponents. India would be lost in a generation.

Mr. Emmott declared that it was false and mischievous to assert that we had pledged to establish in India the form of Government provided in the Bill.

Mr. Emmott was still speaking when the debate was automatically adjourned till the 11th instant.

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India's Glorious Future

'Message Of Truth And Peace To Western Nations'

Tagore's Clarion Call To Countrymen To Realise Its Sublimity

BENARES, Feb. 8.

"The bond between the nations to-day is made of the links of mutual menace, its strength depending upon the force of panic and leading to an enormous waste of resources in a competition of brow-beating and bluff. Some great voice is waiting to be heard, which will usher in the sacred light of truth in the dark region of the nightmare of politics. But we in India have not yet had the chance. Yet we have our own human voice which truth demands. India, though defeated in her political destiny, has her responsibility to hold up the cause of truth, even to cry in the wilderness, and offer her lessons to the world in the best gifts which she could produce."

In these inspiring words Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore sent forth a clarion call to his countrymen to realise the sublimity of India's mission in the world and to deliver her message of Truth and Peace to the Western nations—utterly exhausted by endless clashes born of mutual jealousy and suspicion,—in the course of his illuminating address delivered to-day, on the occasion of the annual convocation ceremony of the Benares Hindu University.

"In modern India, centres of education have been established in large towns where the best part of energy and interest of the country is attracted. The constant flow of stimulation working upon our mind from its cosmic environment is denied to us, who are bred in towns. A great deal of the fundamental objects of knowledge, with which nature provides us free of cost is banished into printed pages and a spontaneous communication of sympathy with the great world which is intimately ours is barricaded against. I, who belong to the tribe of the born exiles having been artificially nourished by "the stony hearted stepmother"—a modern city, keenly felt the torture of it when young and thus realised, when opportunity was given me, the utmost necessity of Nature's own bounties for the proper development of children's mind.

FIRST ESSENTIAL.

"I wish to impress you with the fact that one of the noble functions of education is to reconcile our human mind with the world of nature through perfect knowledge, and enjoyment. The great universe surrounding us with endless aspects of the Eternal in varied rhythms of colours, sounds and movements constantly mitigates the pressure upon us of our small self along whose orbit whirl like meteors dense fragments of ephemeral interests. Education must have for its fulness an environment of a detached mind like the aerial atmosphere which envelopes the earth opening for her a path of communication with the infinite.

"The 'mantram' which I have accepted for my own purpose of life, and which carries within it in a concentrated form the true ideal of education is Infinite Peace, Infinite Well-being, the Infinite One.

"Peace there is in the depth of the universe, the peace which is not of inertia, but for the constant reconciliation of contrary forces, the peace that reigns in the sphere of the stars among gigantic whirlpools of clashing flames. This spirit of a mightly peace we must win in our life through the training of self-control and balance of mind. Our individual beings are universes in a self-luminous field of consciousness; they have their instincts and desires as inflammatory elements which should be brought under control to be coerced into perfect creations. I was about to say that these were universes in miniature but I hesitated when I realised that spiritual entity cannot be measured by a criterion which is that of spatial expansions. Also we cannot be certain about time limits of those realms just as we are doubtful about those of the suns and stars. In fact there is a strong reason in favour of their being eternal pilgrims passing through countless cycles of renewal but for which the whole world would have gone out of existence long before this.

"The human spirit whose highest aim is to realise itself in the supreme Spirit, in its progress towards finality is enjoined by our scriptures to choose for its initial stage 'Brahmcharyya,' the stage of self-discipline. This is in order that it can be established in the heart of 'Shantam,' in the infinity of detachment. The basis of education has to be acquired in this 'Shantam,' the harmony of the soul in its unobstructed sense of the Eternal. The idea of pilgrimage that prevails in India has the same educational meaning. Its sites have been specially selected where nature reveals overwhelming magnanimity in its aspect of the beautiful and the grand. There at the touch of the ineffable our worldy experiences lose their tenacious grip of immediacy and life's truth is rescued into the light from the density of entanglements.

"There is another pilgrimage for us which is in the world of knowledge. This journey in the open road gives us emancipation not only from illusions of appearance and peremptoriness of the prevalent unreason, but also from wrong valuations of reality from all kinds of bias that obscure our vision of truth, from the enchainment in the narrow cage of provincialism. It is a strenuous walk, every step of which has to be carefully taken with a solemn eagerness for the truth which is to be its goal. There was a time when the University had its origin in man's faith in the ultimate value of culture which he pursued for its own sake. But unfortunately in the modern days greed has found its easy access into the sacred shrine dedicated to the cause of mind's fulfilment. The sordid spirit of success has allowed the educational institutions to be annexed to the busy market where 'vidya' is bought and sold according to the standard of worldly profit, where cheap facilities are offered for acquiring, in place of true education, its make-believe substitute.

PURPOSE OF EDUCATION.

"It is fully worth while to emphasize the truth that the ultimate purpose of education is to enable us to live a complete life which can be realised through our complete unity with existence, a part of which consists of the physical nature and the other part that of the human community. For us the world of Nature has no reciprocal path of union which may be termed as moral. Its manifestations in the predestined course of activities take no heed of our conduct or necessity, make no distinction between the good and the evil. The human relationship with the blind forces combining in an eternal game of creation, indifferent to our personal cry, can only be established through our own impersonal faculty of reason whose logic is universal. By understanding Nature's laws and modulating them to our needs we reach the Shantam in the extra-human world, the Shantam which is the fundamental principle of harmony. Such an adjustment of Nature's working to human intelligence has been progressing from the beginning of Man's history, and according to the degree of that progress we judge that department of our civilisation which we generalise, very often wrongly, as materialistic.

"The greatness which man has reached in the expansion of the physical and intellectual possibilities in him shows no doubt a great advancement in the course of his evolution. Yet in its lopsided emphasis, it carries the curse of 'avidya,' the mother of all sufferings and futility, 'avidya' which obscures the warning for him that his individual self when isolated from all otherselves misses its reality and therefore suffers unhappiness, just as his physical body is thwarted in its function when out of harmony with the physical world.

"With the modern facilities of communication not merely a limited number of individuals but all the races of men have come close to each other. If they fail to unite in truth then humanity will flounder in the bottom of a surging sea of mutual hatred and suspicion. Things to-day have already assumed an angry temper of a growling beastliness ready for an enormous catastrophe of suicide.

MODERN PROBLEMS, INTERNATIONAL.

"Most problems to-day have become international problems and yet the international mind has not yet been formed, the modern teachers' conscience not having taken its responsibility in helping to invoke it.

"The word "International" may sound too indefinite, its meaning appearing large only because of its vagueness, like water acquiring volume by turning into vapour. I do not believe in an internationalism which is amorphous, whose features are broadened into flatness. With us it must be internationalism of India, with its own distinct character.

"The true universal finds its manifestation in the individuality which is true. Beauty is universal, and a rose reveals it because, as a rose, it is individually beautiful. By making a decoction of a rose, jasmine and lotus you do not get to a realisation of some larger beauty which is interfloral. The true universalism is not in the breaking down of the walls of one's own house, but in the offering of hospitality to one's guests and neighburs.

The international endeavour of a people must carry the movement of the people's own personality round the great spirit of man. The inspiration must be its own, which is to help it in its aspiration towards fulfilment. Otherwise mere cosmopolitanism but drifts on the waves, buffeted by wind from all quarters, in an imbecility of movement which has no progress.

NATION MUST ASSERT ITSELF.

"As a people, we must be fully conscious of what we are. It is a truism to say that the consciousness of the unity of a people implies the knowledge of its parts as well of its whole. But, most of us not only have no such knowledge of India, they do not even have an eager desire to cultivate it.

"By asserting our national unity with vehemence in our political propaganda, we assure ourselves that we possess it, and thus continue to live in a make-believe world of political day-dreams.

"The fact is, we have a feeble human interest in our own country. We live to talk about politics and economics; we are ready to soar into the thin air of academic abstractions, or roam in the dusk of pedantic wilderness; but we never care to cross our social boundaries and come to the door of our neighbouring communities, personally to enquire how they think and feel and express themselves, and how they fashion their lives.

"For weakness of knowledge is the foundation of weakness of power. Until India becomes fully distinct in our mind, we can never gain her in truth; and where truth is imperfect, love can never have its full sway. The best function of our Education Centres is to help us to know ourselves, and then along with it, her other mission will be fulfilled which is to inspire us to give ourselves.

CO-ORDINATION OF MINDS.

"What has given such enormous intellectual power to Europe is her co-ordination of minds. She has evolved a means by which all countries of that continent can think together. Such a great concert of ideas, by its own pressure of movement, naturally wears away all her individual aberrations of thought and extravagances of unreason. It keeps her flights of fancy close to the limits of reticence. All her different thought rays have been focussed in our common culture, which finds its complete expression in all the European universities.

"The mind of India, on the other hand, is divided and scattered; there is no one common Pathway along which we can reach it. We cannot but look with regret at the feebleness of stimulation in our academic training for the forming of our mind, which in co-operation of knowledge and sympathy may comprehend the larger mind of the country. The most important object of our educational institutions is to help each student to realise his personality, as an individual representing his people, in such a broad spirit, that he may know how it is the most important fact of his life for him to have been born to the great world of man.

CAUSE OF TRUTH.

"The activity represented in human education is a world-wide one, it is a great movement of universal co-operation interlinked by different ages and countries. And India, though defeated in her political destiny, has her responsibility to hold up the cause of truth, even to cry in the wilderness, and offer her lessons to the world in the best gifts which she could produce. The messengers of truth have ever joined their hands across centuries, across the seas, across historical barriers, and they help to form the great continent of human brotherhood. Education in all its different forms and channels has its ultimate purpose in the evolving of a luminous sphere of human mind from the nebula that has been rushing round ages to find in itself an eternal centre of unity. We individuals, however small may be our power and whatever corner of the world we may belong to, have the claim upon us to add to the light of the consciousness that comprehends all humanity. And for

(Continued on page 10).

Lord Inchcape, P. & O. director, who arrived in Bombay en route to Singapore.

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Sir James Sifton, Governor of Bihar and Orissa arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the mail steamer. Sir James is here seen with Lady Sifton and their daughter.

India's Glorious Future

(Continued From Page 9).

this cause, I ask your co-operation, not merely because co-operation itself is the best aspect of the truth we represent, it is an end and not merely the means.

CONVERTS TO WESTERN IDEALS

"We are new converts to western ideals, in other words, the ideals belonging to the scientific view of life and the world. This is great and it is foolish to belittle its importance by wrongly describing it as materialism. For truth is spiritual in itself, and truly materialistic is the mind of the animal which is unscientific and therefore unable to cross the dark screen of appearance of accidents, and reach the deeper region of universal laws. Science means intellectual probity in our dealings with the material world. This conscientiousness of mind is spiritual, for it never judges its results by the standard of external profits. But in science the oft-used half truth that honesty is the best policy has proved itself to be completely true.

Science being mind's honesty in its relation to the physical universe never fails to bring us the best profit for our living. And mischief finds its entry through this backdoor of utility, and Satan has had an ample chance of making use of the divine fruit of knowledge for bringing shame upon humanity. Science as the best policy is tempting the primitive in man bringing out his evil passions through the respectable cover that it has supplied him. And this is why it is all the more needed to-day that we should have faith in ideals that have been matured in the spiritual field through ages of human endeavour for perfection, the golden crops that have developed in different forms and in different soils but whose food value for man's spirit has the same composition. These are not for the local markets but for universal hospitality, for sharing life's treasure with each other and realising that human civilization is a spiritual feast the invitation to which is open to all, it is never for the ravenous orgies of carnage where the food and the feeders are being torn to pieces.

"The legends of nearly all human races carry man's faith in a golden age which appeared as the introductory chapter in human civilization. It shows that man has his instinctive belief in the objectivity of spiritual ideals though this cannot be proved. It seems to him that they have already been given to him and that this gift has to be proved through his history of effort against obstacles. The idea of millenium so often laughed at by the clever is treasured as the best asset by man in his mythology as a complete truth realised for ever in some ageless time. Admitting that it is not a scientifical fact we must at the same time know that the instinct cradled and nourished in these primitive stories has its eternal meaning. It is like the instinct of a chick which dimly feels that an infinite world of freedom is already given to it that it is not a subjective dream but an objective reality, even truer than its life within the egg. If a chick has a rationalistic tendency of mind it ought not to believe in a freedom which is difficult to imagine and contradictory to all its experience, but all the same it cannot help pecking at its shell and ever accepting it as ultimate.

The human soul confined in its limitation has dreamt of a millenium and striven for an emancipation, which seems impossible of attainment, and it has felt its reverence for some great source of inspiration in which all its experience of the true, good and beautiful finds its reality though it cannot be proved, the reality in which our aspiration for freedom in truth, freedom in love, freedom in the unity of man is ideally realised for ever."

HINDU 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

Dr. Tagore Delivers Address

BENARES, Feb. 8.

The Seventeenth convocation of the Benares Hindu University was held this afternoon in the amphitheatre in the presence of a large gathering to whom speeches were broadcast with the help of loud speakers.

Pandit Malaviya vice-Chancellor conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on poet Tagore. In doing so the Pandit referred to Dr. Tagore's unique services as poet, philosopher and educationist and said that India was proud of him. Dr. Tagore delivered the convocation address, which was heard with rapt attention.

Students numbering 649 including girls were admitted to various degrees, while medals and prizes were awarded to some of them.

Sir Sitaram, President of the U. P. Legislative Council, Justice Harris, Allahabad and a group of Austrians also attended the function.—A. P.

STUDENTS MUST BE PATRIOTIC

Education Without 'Deshbhakti' Entirely Useless, Exhorts Malaviya

BENARES, Feb. 8.

Since the morning the Hindu University presented a unique scene of activities and enthusiasm The decorated pandal gave an additional lustre to the University grounds.

A large procession of the staff and students attired in 'hasanti dress marched to the place of the foundation stone to offer prayers with the national flag and band playing ahead.

The Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Malaviya, addressed the students, in the course of which he narrated the history of the University. Since its inception uptil now Rs. 1,50,000 had been collected. Every student should take a vow to collect funds for the University. Panditji further exhorted the students to be patriotic. Education without 'Deshbhakti' is entirely useless.—United Press.

For Harijan Uplift At Jullundur

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 8.

Sympathising with Mahatma Gandhi's mission for the uplift of depressed classes Mhasha Bhola Nath Benbasi, a prominent social worker of the Dasuha ilaqa has offered his services to the District Harijan Sewa Sangha, and joined the Harijan High School at Banga founded by Swami Vijai Singh, President of the District Congress Committee a few months ago.

The institution has about 55 students and is satisfactorily progressing.—United Press.

BARODA SENIOR COUNCILLOR DEAD

BARODA, Feb. 8.

Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai H. Desai, Acting Dewan Mantra Sachiv, Senior Councillor, Baroda State, died this morning aged 62 at his residence at Baroda of dropsy—A.P.

Duke Of Sutherland

BARODA, Feb. 8.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland arrived here last night by Kathiawar Mail from Dhari. They bagged a huge lion. They will stay as State guests for a day and leave for Bombay to-night.—A.P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE

(Continued from page 6).

ty, have undoubtedly resulted in enormous private profiteering to individuals and my repeated demands to inquire into several land acquisition scandals were shelved and went unheeded. All these White 'benefactors' have departed, duly honoured, and their great services to the city and rate-payers properly and befittingly recognised, either by the presentation of fare-well addresses or votes of thanks and even fat gratuities and pensions. Lloyd-Hepper, Clayton-Mackison, Delves, have erected perpetual and lasting monuments in this land to British efficiency and much boasted administrative skill. So far, the bureaucrats have only proved to be experts in a sort of Law and Order and the skill displayed by them in enacting ordinances and special black laws cannot be equalled or matched by any other law-makers particularly of the East. But in the matter of finance, the real test of an efficient administration, they have so far turned out to be 'expert bunglers'; at least that has been our bitter experience in this Presidency. The only result of their past 'efficient' and 'skilful' administration, is that debt-charges for the Municipality have steadily mounted up from Rs. 34,34,000 in 1913-14 till in 1933-34 the total is Rs. 1,32,22,000 swallowing 40 per cent. of the expenditure and devouring 42 per cent. of the income. Again note the period of the sudden rise since 1922-23, the effect of after-war speculation fever of which the first symptom was the mounting up of debt-charges. Shortly after and a little later since 1927-28 a series of deficit budgets inevitably followed.

Thus the causes of extreme financial stringency in municipal and other finances are quite transparent.

Remedies Neglected

Having traced the transparent causes of the trouble, the remedies become equally obvious. The same Corporation that so willingly succumbed to Government demands, are now showing stubborn resistance to every legitimate attempt to reclaim the 'raided' revenue or even the present encroachment. Instead of adopting the only straight course they are making desperate efforts to draw blood and water from dry and hard rocks.

Further monstrous suggestions are made to levy a tax on dogs and a tax on soda regardless of the fact that the city has already acquired the unique distinction of being the most heavily taxed in the country and an additional burden is out of question. Retrenchment on schools and cuts in hospital beds the axe on even low and menial staff and, only if they could recover it, tax on light and air, anything and everything, rather than fight with the Government and risk the displeasure and wrath of the patronising tin-gods. The most comic aspect of this financial tragedy is the never-ending series of conferences and deputations between the Government and representatives of the Corporation. The Finance Member in one such interview cut the matter short by informing the Mayor that these encroachments were past history and their chapters were closed and hence he could not refer to them at all. What an argument! Even closed chapters could be re-opened in spite of the amazing presumption of Finance Member. If only the Corporators could be persuaded to be a little more militant and a little less mendicant.

(Concluded).

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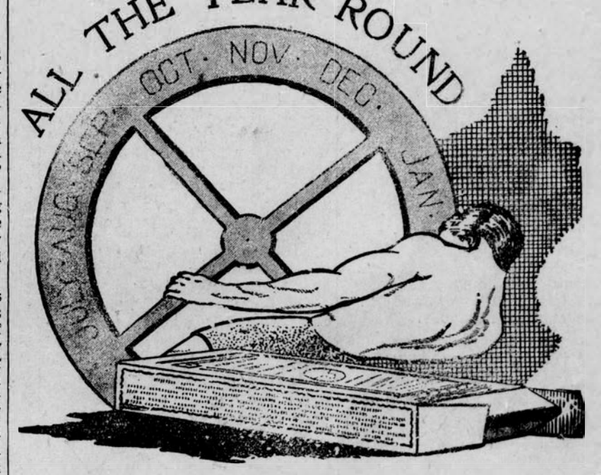

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Selections For To-day's Races

Curfew III And Prince Shivaji Favoured To Win

(BY "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the Third Day of the Big Meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE
- NAIDOR 1
- GARTER PRINCESS 2
- ZORAWAR 3

2nd RACE
- PRINCE SHIVAJI 1
- CARTOON 2
- KNIGHT AT ARMS 3

3rd RACE
- ADHBA II 1
- HUSSUN AL IRAQ 2
- MAARIB 3

4th RACE
- LE MONT CHEVALIER 1
- CORCY 2
- TALK 3

5th RACE
- NO LIMIT 1
- BADEN 2
- MONEY ORDER 3

6th RACE
- CURFEW III 1
- SEATON ROSS 2
- KIRKIBOST 3

7th RACE
- POUGATCHEV 1
- SHAPHIR 2
- SABRINO 3

8th RACE
- TEL ASUR 1
- TOLERATE 2
- LARGITION 3

9th RACE
- TAIR AL IRAQ 1
- DAHES 2
- WAALIM 3

DAILY DOUBLE

ADHBA II & CURFEW III

DAILY TREBLE

NO LIMIT, POUGATCHEV & TEL ASUR

'Love's Labour Lost'

Girl Who Wedded Two Other Men For Sake Of Lover Finds Herself Forsaken By Latter

An almost unbelievable story of the woman who married two others because she loved a third, but now has the bitter mortification of losing all, is told by "The People."

More than twenty years ago a young English girl, daughter of a widow living in the South-West of London, had her dreams of bliss shattered by an accident that crippled her boyhood sweetheart for life.

When the cripple's resources ran out and there was no other means of finding funds for the luxuries and the life in the South of France that had been ordered, the girl decided to sacrifice herself by marrying a rich man.

For a time all went well with the fortunes of Miss Rose Gaskin, the girl in question, now Mrs. John Proctor, but one day a blackmailer surprised her secret and, under threats of exposure, bled her to such an extent that when the rich husband died the fortune she anticipated was so much mortgaged that she had to contract a new union to enable her to look after her invalid lover.

The new husband was a retired official of the French Colonial service, who had acquired a fortune in Africa by judicious speculation in ivory and other products of the region he ruled over.

From the doting second husband the wife obtained for some years enough to provide for the lover and pay tribute to the blackmailer.

But recently the position was aggravated by the advent of a second blackmailer.

As long as she could the woman paid, placing herself hopelessly in the power of moneylenders. Unfortunately the two blackmailers increased their demands to such an extent that the unhappy wife had to stand up to them.

They then carried out their threats, and when the facts were laid before the husband he started divorce proceedings which are now in the Paris Courts.

And on the very day when she saw herself cited before the divorce judges, the unhappy woman learned that the man for whom she had sacrificed herself hae found a new protector, a rich American woman whom he had met on the Riviera!

In consequence, when the woman who married two other men for love of a third begins her life as a divorced woman at the age of forty-two, burdened with debts she can never hope to pay, she will have the mortification of seeing the cripple for whom she sacrificed so much united to a woman nearly twenty years older than herself.

HUMAN ORIGINS

Darwinian Evolutionists Criticised

Sir Ambrose Fleming, in an address in London to members of the Victoria Institute, of which he is president, sought to refute the arguments of Darwinian evolutionists for the length of human existence on this planet by a study of the growth of population. The subject of his lecture was "Modern Anthropology versus Biblical Statements on Human Origin."

Sir Ambrose Fleming said that the vast ages which modern anthropology postulated for some fossil human remains were based on estimates, often little more than personal guesses, of the age of certain terrestrial strata or stalactic layers. There were no indisputable data for these ages.

The population of the world in 1914 was estimated at 1,900 millions, and had apparently nearly doubled in the preceding 70 years. Owing to wars, pestilences, and other causes the average rate of increase since the beginning of the Christian era must have been much slower. If they took it at a rate which doubled about every 300 years that would make the population about 20 millions in A.D. 1.

It could be shown that the repopulation of the earth from three couples after the Flood, as described in Genesis, could have furnished the earth with 20 millions in 3,155 years, if the rate of increase was such that the population doubled every 145 years.

Taking the slowest of these rates of increase,—say doubling in 300 years—it was possible to show that in 9,000 years a single pair of human beings could multiply into 1,000 million pairs of human beings. If prehistoric man had anything like this rate of procreation, and had been living on the earth for any period like 10 millenniums, he would have multiplied to an extent to fill up nearly the whole known world. Yet where were the remains of such a vast population? All that had been found were a few dozen skulls and skeletons, mostly in very isolated and widely separated places. Surely this fact alone was sufficient to rule out the great ages that were assumed for these few human or semi-human remains.—"The Times."

Miss Indira, Messrs Ghory and Dixit in "Mid-Night Romance", Ranjit's novel hit coming at West-End from the 16th instant.

"ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"

Third Week At The Wellington

So tremendous has been the rush even during the second week's run of "One Night of Love" that the Management of the Wellington have been compelled—yes—even compelled—to repeat this Superb Musical Picture for the third week. The record attendances at the Wellington last week to see "One Night of Love," together with the fact that it is running a third week have certainly proved the success of this picture.

"One Night of Love" had come to Bombay after a tremendous reception in both England and America, where it was hailed by many as the best picture of 1934. Such a boost was really unecessary, for this is a film that speaks for itself. It is no exaggeration to say that one cannot appreciate it fully after one visit, for, as with all good things, its merits grow on one. Miss Grace Moore is a great opera singer, and no one is content to hear a great Opera singer once only. In addition, she is a most charming and talented actress, and the plot of the picture, which relates how a young American girl rises to fame as an opera singer, is admirably contrived to give her opportunities for vocal virtuosity, just as her role gives her plenty of scope as an actress. Miss Moore's rendering of well-known operatic arias, particularly the beautiful aria from "Madame Butterfly" are a joy and a delight, and the picture is entertaining as well as melodious, for she receives excellent support, notably from Tullio Carminati (in the role of her maestro), Lyle Talbot and Luis Alberni. The direction, too, is excellent. One might add that Lady Brabourne, one of Bombay's most ardent film fans, was so enthusiastic about "One Night of Love" that she is visiting the Wellington again for the third time with the Governor when he returns from his tour.

MAHALAXMI CINETONE CO.

"Gulshane Alam" directed by Mr. Nanubhai Vakil, B.A., LL.B., has been fixed to run at Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, from the 2nd Feb. 1935. Miss Zubeida Banu is in a novel character role. The picture is full of thrills and will be very attractive, on account of its gorgeous costumes and fine settings. The supporting cast includes Bhai Desa (Amritsar) Mansoor, Yusuf, Gulab, and Miss Shahzadi. Our "B" team under the captainship of Mr. G. K. Mehta has also progressed immensely at the Film City with "Chirag-e-Husn" a picture of Arabian Night's phantasy. The leading roles are played by Miss Khurshed and Bhai Desa. The Company has been shifted from Dadar to a New place in the Lam Building, at Tardeo Road, from 1st February, 1935, where they are having a Laboratory, equipped with all modern appliances of their own.

Hard Court Championships

BHAGWAT EXTENDED BY RAJA SAHEB OF SAWANTWADI

Most of the matches in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournaments were keenly contested and produced fairly good tennis. The engagement between N. B. Bhagwat, an ex-champion of Western India, and the Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi was a long-drawn out one. Each point was discussed threadbare until it was won or lost by either party. Ultimately, Bhagwat won by 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The overnight's unfinished match between Mrs. Kania and D. M. Khatau and Miss Tyrell and Pitt also elicited a hard debate in the final set. The superior network of Pitt brought victory to the English pair eventually, the score being 8—10, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Clayton and A. C. Pereira had a tough proposition in Miss Pocha and Dukle. But they managed to gain the verdict after ten and sixteen games were played through. Miss Wadia and Mrs. Vakil argued their games well over three sets, the former winning by 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

The results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

N. B. Bhagwat beat Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

A. M. D. Pitt beat N. Waltho 6—1, 6—1.

R. R. Ruia beat M. N. Desai 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Owen and Stroud beat Nakanishi and Podar 6—0, 9—7.

K. Merchant and G. L. Merchant beat S. J. Rai and S. L. Rao 7—5, 7—5.

B. C. V. Mehta and D. M. Khatau beat Tibra and Lekhraj 6—2, 6—3.

Ramnath Chopra and R. A. Wagle beat Savant and Kaikobad 6—1, 6—2.

Leontzini and Cleur beat Henson and Cornford 8—6, 3—6, 6—4.

L. M. Khatau and Shivjiant beat Shirodkar and partner 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Brand and Suvarna beat Mrs. Leyden and Buschow 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Osborne-Carey and Sutton beat Mrs. Captain and R. F. Vakharia 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Tyrell and Pitt beat Mrs. Kania and D. M. Khatau 8—10, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Clayton and A. C. Pereira beat Miss Pocha and Dukle 6—4, 8—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss Wadia beat Mrs. Vakil 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

To-day's Programme Of Matches

COURT NO. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

O. Sutton vs. Lawyer

followed by

Mr. N. R. Suvarna vs. A. G. Gupte

followed by

R. F. Vakharia & Contractor vs. K. M. Merchant & G. Merchant.

COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

J. Cornford vs. R. Prasad

followed by

Krishnaprasad and Ranbirsingh vs. C. W. Owen & Partner.

COURT NO. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

S. M. Khan vs. R. R. Ruia.

followed by

Miss Leela Row & Mrs. K. Row vs. Mrs. J. M. Brand & Partner.

COURT NO. 4 at , p.m. (S.T.)

M. R. Row vs. Lekhraj

followed by

Miss D. Posha and Miss Sanjana vs. Miss L. M. Merchant & Mrs. Shavdasani.

ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

Sorabji & Sidhwa vs. N. J. Leontzini & W. Cleur.

Miss Wadia & Miss Pandale vs. F. Talyarkhan & Mrs. G. Crisse.

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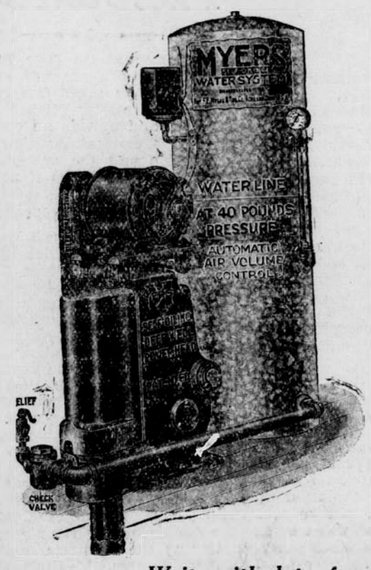

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

S S President Hayes, O. A. Pierson, Boston via Karachi, F F Campbel & Co.

S S Hilda, A. Catternusi, Trieste via Karachi, Lloyd Triestino.

S S Victoria, E. Macaluso, Genoa via Aden. Lloyd Triestino.

S S Jalavihar, F. J. W. Lewis, Bassein via Colombo, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.

S S Chinkoa, W. J. Keyness, Bassein via Colombo, M M & Co.

S S Skuld, R. Mithasel, Bangkok via Colombo, F F Campbell & Co.

S S Carthage, H. M. Jack. London via Aden, M M & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

S S Naldera, R. C. Dene, London via Aden, M M & Co.

S S Storviken, K. Lied, Bhavnagar Scindia S N Co., Ltd.

S S Jalavijaya F. J. Lewis, Karachi, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.

S S President Hayes O A Pierson, New York via Suez, F F Campbell & Co.

S S Ockenfels, G. Voss, Karachi via Coast Ports, L Edwards.

S S New Orleans, J. Mocknish, Calcutta via Colombo, L Edwards.

S S England Maru, S. Kano, Port Okha and Bedi Bunder, L Edwards.

S S Nirvana, A. Tiller, Kutch-Mandvi via Bhavnagar ,M M & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

S S Himalaya for Italian Ports via Karachi.

S S Lisbon Maru for China Japan Ports via Singapore.

New Delhi.—Information has been received that the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon have donated Rs. 5,000 for Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund.

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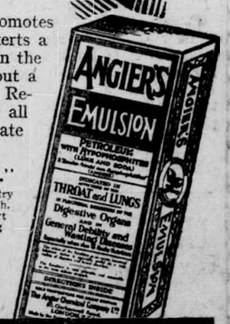

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"India Must Not Be Denied Advance"

(Continued On Page 7.)

should have a permanent basis of the reciprocal trade.

"Instead of that the Secretary of State and his colleagues contemplated the possibility of a permanent high protection against Lancashire and permanent free trade for Indian goods in Britain."

Sir Henry maintained that the Congress which was based on antithesis of goodwill would control India in future. He said: "We have every goodwill for the people of India, but if Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were sitting in the treasury bench to-day they would not allow this great sacrifice of Lancashire to occur."

Sir Henry Page-Croft contended that the Assembly vote to-day demonstrated that the policy was not wanted, and inquired why if, Indian aspirations would not be satisfied, Britain was pulling down her administration. He believed Government's course was leading to a tragedy such as world otherwise might never be known. I still believe" he said "there is a path of honour acceptable to everybody—say to India, we offered you this great gift in all goodwill. You rejected it. We accept your verdict and will go on step by step in its own time and give Government in the provinces." He thought that if that were done, the wound in the Conservative party would be healed and the nation rallied to Government.

Lead To Disaster

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson (Con.) urged that Sir Henry Page-Croft visit India and ascertain the opinion on the spot. He contended that the Opposition of the Conservatives was not attempted to discover the view of an Englishman who is bearing the heat and burden day by day in India.

Sir Henry Page-Croft intervened and said: "We are in touch not with hundreds, but thousands who recently returned from India and joined the Defence League".

Mr. Nicholson replied he had just returned and his impressions were exactly opposite those of Sir Henry Page-Croft's. If Sir Henry paid even a brief visit to India he would discover that there was almost complete unanimity that the rejection of the Bill will not only be unqualified folly, but will lead to disaster.

Right Reforms

Mr. Nicholson spent three months in India, travelled widely and met hundreds of people. He said he met only one responsible person who seriously suggested that Parliament should reject the Bill. That was far from implying that everybody was enthusiastic. Many said they "hated the whole business. Politicians in Britain had made a mess of it from the start" but declared that rejection was an open door to strife and disaster.

The great majority of experienced men, who held high posts, were unanimously of the opinion that it would be gravest dereliction on their part to reject the Bill. A vast majority not only considered that the reforms were necessary, but that the Bill contained the right reforms.

Mr. Nicholson believed if Sir H. Page-Croft visited India he would have supported the Bill. He added. "A distinguished Indian statesman said to me when you meet Sir Henry Page-Croft, will you tell him that if he quotes me in Parliament I shall be very much obliged if he would not quote me out of my context." That was Sir Akbar Hydari. I shall not impugn Sir Henry's sincerity, but I impugn his accuracy particularly quoting a single sentence from a speech."

Optimistic Hopes

Mr. Nicholson who stressed the importance, "inter alia" of finance and efficiency of the services believed the Bill was right and wise. He believed it would succeed. He suggested the possibility that the constitution in it indicated a future type of government for all countries where democracy was to be introduced.

Mr. W. Nunn (Con.) said he would resent the suggestion that the oriental was incapable of being an efficient administrator, but would hesitate long before encouraging the people to take greater interest and becoming politically conscious. He referred to the position of China, and pointed out that democracy there at present was non-existent. The Chinese realised that they must get the country to a proper condition before they indulged in the luxury of democracy.

Mr. Nunn felt that Britain was trying to impose on India conditions suitable to Britain, whereas the people in India were not yet grown up to meet these conditions. Their development lagged some centuries behind Britain's while there was further obstacle of religion and caste. He urged Government to give the matter further consideration, and provide an opportunity for maintaining Britain's trusteeship and the possibility of correcting the mistake if necessary.

Future of India

Mr. Charles Brown (Lib.) ascribed the anarchy in China to the introduction of capitalist Imperialism. He condemned the Bill. and advocated the constitution for giving complete political freedom. He stressed the importance of more extensive use of machinery as the remedy for the poverty of masses, declaring that the future of India lies in the hands of engineer in his leather-jacket and not with Gandhi with his spinning wheel.

Col. A. W. Goodman (Con.) entered a plea for untouchables amongst whom he lived for nineteen years. He protested against the inadequacy of their representation in the provincial and central legislatures. He declared they would never obtain a seat in the Council of State. The Bill in the present form would tighten Brahmin's stranglehold round the throats' of untouchables. It was a Bill not for India. but for Brahmins.

Trade Relations

Mr. S. S. Hammersley (Con.) discussed the effect on the trade relations with Lancashire, and stressed that Lancashire was not hostile to the Bill. Lancashire did not consider that political liberty should be reserved for the selected few, but she was entitled to inquire whether her trade would be harmed. He expressed the opinion that nothing in the Bill would automatically injure the British trade. In fact, it contained germs of something which, if brought to fruition, would extend it. The danger arose, not from giving the new constitution, but from the working of it.

Mr. Hammersley recalled that the Lancashire delegation to India learned that the politically minded India was extremely suspicious of Lancashire, and believed that the wheels of Government of India were forged to revolve for Lancashire's benefit. This belief was unjustified, but Lancashire must fight down this suspicion. Lancashire was disappointed that the trade agreement was not approved of by the Assembly. They felt that it was the result of unfounded suspicion, and the first result was the feeling of resentment that so slight a recognition of the common interests of India and Lancashire failed to find acceptance, but they felt that the feeling of goodwill for which Lancashire was prepared to make such substantial sacrifices must be continued.

On reflection, he said, Lancashire hoped they correctly interpreted that the rejection as resting not on the merits of the agreement but on the assumption that in some way the Government of India had affronted Indian commercial opinion. Lancashire was disappointed, but undismayed, and was determined not to abate one whit from the policy of goodwill and co-operation.

Socialist Bogey

Sir William Davison, (Con.) speaking after Mr. Hammersley, thought the Government was forcing the constitution on an unwilling India through fear that the socialist Government would do something far worse. He said that no section of Indian society was prepared to accept Government's proposals, and drew attention, in support of his contention, to the Congress manifesto, the views of the Liberal Federation, Servants of India Society, Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, votes in the Assembly, and the opinions of the depressed classes.

Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans (Lib.) contended that the Bill was designed to prevent a long period of estrangement between India and Britain. He said that they were dealing, not so much with the question of democracy as of nationality. India could not be denied advance towards nationality, which Britain encouraged in other parts of the British Commonwealth. He confessed that he felt certain amount of anxiety, but believed the path of success lay in bold advance.

Sir Patrick Ford (Con.) recalled the Scottish Unionist Conference in Glasgow, and urged care in the transition period with regard to the method whereby the change is made in the control of police services and courts, and said he would require assurances on these points before he voted for the second reading.

Adult Franchise

Major J. Milner (Lab.) expressed the opinion that a great body of Indian and other opinion would be largely satisfied if the term "Dominion Status" be inserted in the Bill. He criticised the franchise proposals, and contended that the adult franchise, while not administratively practicable, would be workable in ten years. He said that he gathered when he was in India that the Government of India had favoured direct election to the Assembly, and asked why they changed their opinions. He contended that the representation of Labour was inadequate, and said he would judge the sincerity of those who professed concern for the masses by the power they conferred on them. He added that the Bill did not give assurance of Parliament's ultimate aim, and had not made generous transfer of the real responsibility and power, which masses had no hope of obtaining.

Order In Council

Mr. R. A. Butler pointed out that the debate largely centred round the question at the main point, as to whether the measure could be conducive to the happiness and welfare of Indian people. He referred in this connection to the criticism of the omission of franchise from the Bill, and reminded the House that there was certain value in the procedure by order-in-council owing to the technical nature of the subject and the time taken to prepare all the necessary details. Further, the order-in-Council could be discussed and amended by the House. There was certainly no desire to deprive the House of an opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Butler replied to Major Milner's criticisms with regard to the representation of Labour. Detailed arrangements were made for that, not only by large increase of the special constituencies, but through the general franchise. Moreover, rural labour would receive representation through the depressed classes. He was certain that there would be opportunities for Depressed Classes in new the constitution, and reminded the House in this connection that the Governor-General would have the right of nomination to the Council of State which could be used in their interests. He emphasised that the extension of franchise in rural areas, and said the provincial legislatures would be compelled to consider rural interests.

Dealing with the question of labour and social legislation, Mr. Butler said Government's view was that these questions were so ingrained in Indian life and customs that they would be best tackled by Indians themselves. There was nothing in the Bill to prevent their being tackled in the immediate future. He emphasised Government's view that the Bill gave definite opportunities for co-ordination at the centre of labour and social legislation. He believed that this co-ordination could be helped, rather than hindered by indirect election which tie the units more closely in the central legislature. Both direct and indirect election had very grave difficulties

Mr. Butler said he would be prepared to discuss them in more detail in the committee stage.

Tariff Policy.

Turning to the question of the position of peasants and their purchasing power, and the value of British trade to them, Mr. Butler said the new central legislature, which would doubtless represent the consumer in British India indirectly and the consumer in agricultural States, would regard the consumer's interest in framing the tariff policy. He believed that would safeguard the consumer, and have effect on India's tariff policy.

Replying to the contention that the constitution was not in the interests of the poorer classes Mr. Butler reminded the House that during the period when the constitution was being fashioned Post Office cash and savings certificates had risen from 30 to 65 crores, which indicated the confidence felt while the reforms were being proposed.

Dealing with the Lancashire trade, he emphasised that those who long associated with it believed in co-operation. He reminded the House of the success of the policy of goodwill started by the Ottawa Agreement, and followed by the recent supplementary agreement (Some Conservative cries:—"Turned down by Congress"). Mr. Butler quoted in this connection to the statement of the Trade Commissioner for India that the Ottawa Agreement inaugurated a new era of closer and more profitable trade relationship between India and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Butler emphasised that Government believed the policy of goodwill must exist not only in the realm of trade, but in the realm of relationship between the Governor-General and his Ministers and the Governor and his Ministers. They believed that this policy of goodwill would ultimately be successful.

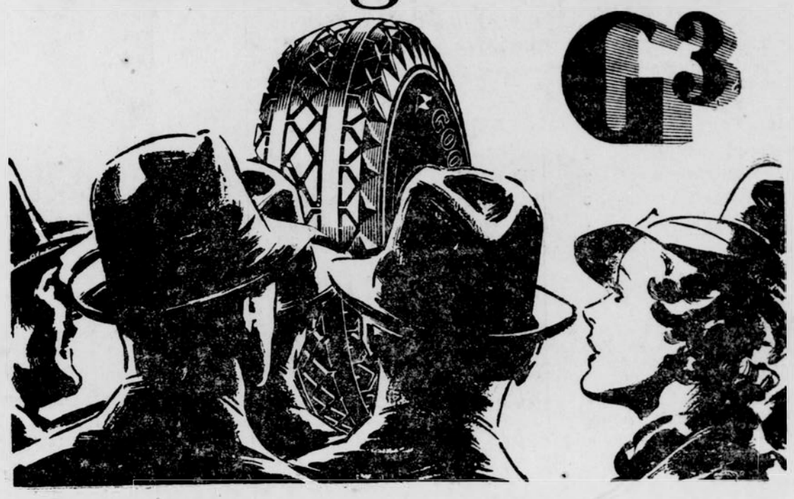
Mr. Butler proceeded to refer to Sir Henry Page-croft's points about India's position in the Empire, and said Sir Samuel Hoare yesterday showed that British Government believed in the continuity of British policy by standing by all the pledges given to India. He said:

"I confine myself now to reaffirming his statement with this addition that all the pledges given were given to India within Empire, and therefore, there can be no question of secession of India from the Empire being possible as the result of re-affirmation of those pledges (Cheers)."

Mr. Butler added that as many issues were raised by this matter it was more suitable that the Attorney-General should reply on February 11. He concluded by referring to Mr. Godfrey Nicholson's hope that Government have found a constitution which would possibly be a model for the world. and said he believed that this constitution contained features of a strong executive known to East, and a democratic form known to the west. He sincerely hoped they have found the future form of Government which not only provides a possible modification of democracy which would work satisfactorily but which may also tie together the best of East and West.

The Debate was adjourned till to-morrow.

Everybody's Talking About



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GOODYEAR

G-3 costs us more to build—but costs you no more to buy

YOUNG JOURNALISTS LEAGUE AT HOME

(From A Correspondent.)

A very memorable event in the history of journalism took place on Sunday, when the Young Journalists' League were 'At Home' to Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar of Kolhapur to congratulate him on the success he had achieved as the Director of Kaliya Mardan, his maiden Production. The function which was held in the Office of the "Nirbheed," the leading Marathi Weekly of Bombay, was attended by several journalists of Bombay.

After mutual introduction and greetings, Mr. Anant Hari Gadre in his short speech thanked on behalf of the League, Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar for honouring the League by his presence on that day, and eulogised the service that the Major was rendering to the Indian Film Industry.

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HAWKER COMMITS SUICIDE

A verdict of death caused by cyanide poisoning self-administered, was recorded by the Coroner's jury, at the inquest held on Friday over Jamnadas Jagjiwan (25), a hawker in stationery living with his brother at Kalbadevi Road.

According to the evidence, the deceased was walking along the verandah of Tawawalla House, Lohar Chawl, on Thursday when he suddenly collapsed and died.

HIS ELEVENTH CONVICTION

On a charge of refusing to do work in the jail one Dandu Narain, prisoner in Arthur Road Jail, who had been undergoing 3 months' R. I. since December last was sentenced to one month R. I. by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

The jailor in his evidence stated that the accused had been punished ten times in the jail, but to no purpose.

YOUR

DO THEY TROUBLE YOU?

If so, ask a Free book "Perfect Sight" for easy home treatment No risk. No obligation. CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Bombay 2.

Alleged Theft Of His Father's Money

How a sixteen-year old Parsi boy committed theft of cash and jewellery belonging to his own father valued at Rs. 1,500 was narrated before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Friday.

Taking advantage of his father's absence at home at Parel Bridge on 30th January, Narain Fakirji is alleged to have made good with cash and jewellery. The boy returned home on Thursday when he was handed over to the Police.

He was remanded to custody till 22nd inst. pending further inquries.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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KRISHNA

Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.
To-day and To-morrow Matinee: At 3 p.m.
To-day Performances Nos.: 291, 292, 293.
Remember—from to-day commences the

CONTINUOUS RUN
of Prabhat's Epic Jewel

Amrit Manthan

FOR THE TRIUMPHANT
18th Week!

'Amrit Manthan' has been highly applauded in Bombay by such notabilities as Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Sir Phiroz Sethna and Sir Chunilal Mehta—now read what

THE MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

Writes: "I am exceedingly glad to record my genuine appreciation of 'Amrit Manthan' produced by the Prabhat Cinetone, Poona. It is a glorious story ..... the artistes have succeeded eminently in their representation of characters. I particularly liked the acting of Kumari Shanta Apte and Nalini Tarkhad, as also of the gentleman playing the part of the priest. But that is not all. The natural scenery background of the play is magnificent.....All such scenery was artificially produced within the studio. This is certainly a very creditable achievement ..... I congratulate the Producers.'

'AMRIT MANTHAN' is the BEST COSMOPOLITAN entertainment for the Family and is

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LORD KRISHNA
and
HIS PLAYMATES

Continue to entertain Bombayites
in
2nd WEEK!!
Kolhapur Cinetone's
Musical Mythological Super

Kaliya Mardan

Directed by:
Major DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR
Featuring:
LEELA, INDUBALA, MADHUKAR
MELODIOUS MUSIC

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Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-45 p.m. on Sat. & Sunday.

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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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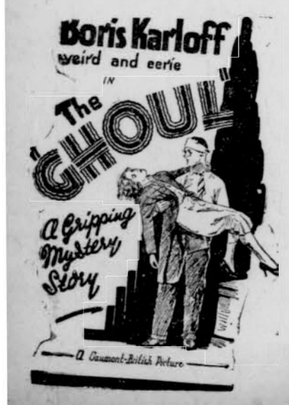

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THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK!

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ANOKHA PREM

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JAGDISH, B.A.,
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A New Theatres New India Picture in which you will find the Great Actor-Singer
SAIGAL
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Enchanting Music!
Melodious Songs
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SULOCHANA PALKAR
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K. M. MUNSHI'S BEST SELLER—
now a moving picture
SABITADEVI
in
"VENGEANCE IS MINE"
with
KUMAR—YAKUB, ANSARI, MEHBOOB TARA, KAMALABAI
Directed by:—
SARVOTHAM BADAMI
SAGAR PRODUCTION
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(LAMINGTON ROAD.)

Notice To Furnish Information Served

MIDNAPORE, Feb. 6.

Sjt. Probodh Chandra Das, father of Sjt. Manmatha Nath Das, the externed Congress leader of Midnapore, was served with a notice by the local authorities directing him to furnish by the 6th February the present address as well as whereabouts of a youngman named Sailesh Chandra Das, who is wanted by the local police, failing which the ancestral house of Manmatha Babu in the town of Midnapore was threatened to be sold in auction.

In this connection, it is learnt that Sailesh Chandra Das happens to be a cousin (uncle's son) of Manmatha Babu and used to live with his father, Sjt. Abinash Chandra Das, pleader, as next-door neighbour to Manmatha Babu. In the month of January or February of 1934, following a domestic quarrel, Sailesh left his father's place and stayed with the members of Manmatha Babu's family for a few days, and then left for Calcutta in search for a living. Since then neither Manmatha Babu nor his aged father had known anything of the movements of Sailesh.

Enquiries show that no notice of this description has been served on Sjt. Abinash Chandra Das, father of Sailesh, who is still living in the Midnapore town in the same house adjacent to that of Manmatha Babu.—United Press.

Depressed Classes Treated Callously Under J. P. C. Scheme

British Govt. Has Offered Only Half Orange To India And That Too After Squeezing It Many Times, Says Dr. Ambedkar

That what is offered to India under the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Scheme of reforms is only "half an orange" and that too, squeezed many times in the names of emergency, safety of British investments, sound administration, stable currency and so on, and that the depressed classes have been treated callously in comparison with the other minorities, like Muslims, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians, is the opinion expressed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, the well known Depressed Classes leader of Bombay, in an article published in the "Manchester Guardian" of January 22nd.

Are these reforms welcome to Indians? If I were only an Indian I would have no hesitation in saying that they are not and that they cannot be, (writes Dr. Ambedkar). They may appear as constituting an advance over the present position, but in fact they are not. Take the much-vaunted provincial autonomy. The reforms proposals, it is true, hand over all departments to Ministers. But also they not only subject the departments proposed to be transferred to the special veto of the Governor but they extend it also to those already transferred and which were hitherto free from its operation. To put it plainly, the new Constitution for the provinces is a diarchy just as the old has been.

The system at the Centre is, no doubt, an advance. But is it so great an advance as it is said to be? To use a figure of speech what is offered is only half an orange. If all the half was offered it would have been something of an offer. What is, however, offered is the half squeezed many a time; once by the Governor-General in the name of emergency, once by the creditors of India in the name of the safety of their investments, once by the President of the Railway Board in the name of sound administration, and once by the Governor of the Reserve Bank in the name of stable currency.

NO SCOPE FOR AMENDMENT

The proposals show distrust of Indians. That was expected. But they also show distrust of the British people. In every Dominion responsible government was advanced more by variations in the Instrument of Instructions than by actual amendments in the Constitution Act. Under the Indian scheme no Instrument of Instructions or variations thereof shall be operative unless they are sanctioned by both the Houses of Parliament. This departure from the usual practice leaves no room for growth. It clearly shows that the Conservative party does not wish to leave any scope for the Labour party, should the latter come into power, to make any advance in the Constitution by decontrolling the discretionary powers of the Governors and the Governor-General by effecting variations in the Instrument of Instructions beyond the boundary which the present Conservative party chooses to fix. Why talk about the growth of the Constitution?

Can anyone be certain that once the Act is passed the putting into force of the Constitution will be a matter of course? What is to happen if the Houses of Parliament refuse to pass the resolution? What is there to prevent the resolution being an authority for inaugurating only provincial autonomy and keeping back responsibility at the Centre? Assuming that after the dissolution of Parliament the Labour party, anxious to put the whole Constitution into operation, comes into power, can it do the trick, if the House of Lords declines to pass the required resolution?

HIGH PROPERTY QUALIFICATION

Are these proposals welcome to the depressed classes? My answer is an emphatic No. The objection largely arises from the institution of second chambers. Second chambers in the provinces were not favoured by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The Simon Commission reported against them. The whole country is opposed to their institution, and the White Paper in the main respected this view. The Select Committee, however, in their superior wisdom set this view at nought. The members of the second chambers will be elected on a high property qualification, and this will effectively prevent the depressed classes and the working classes from getting any representation in them.

The proposals for the constitution of the Federal Upper Chamber form the worst feature of the whole scheme from this point of view. The White Paper proposals were far better in that they would have enabled the depressed classes to get eight or nine seats in the Federal Upper House. The White Paper had made no provision for the special representation of Labour in the Federal Upper House, and that omission was justified by it on the ground that as there was representation for the depressed classes it was tantamount to the representation of Labour. Now that in the Select Committee's report the depressed classes too have been denied representation in the Federal Upper House, both the depressed classes and the working classes will remain unrepresented there.

CO-EQUAL POWERS

The provincial second chamoers and the Federal Upper House, it must be remembered, are not vested with only a temporary suspensive veto. That might have made them tolerable. The Select Committee has deliberately altered the White Paper proposals in order to make the Federal Upper House co-equal in authority in all respects with the Lower House; and the provincial second chambers do not stand on a different footing in their relation to the provincial lower chamber. Thus both at the Centre as well as in the provinces the concurrence of second chambers is made necessary for every measure, fiscal as well as non-fiscal.

The question of to whom the power is transferred is no less important than the question of how much power is transferred. I am grieved to see that so little power is transferred to Indians. But I am equally distressed to find that what little power is transferred is transferred to the propertied classes and the Princes. The masses do not come into the picture at all. For them the change in the Constitution is only a change of masters.

The Select Committee has taken special precaution to see that none of the minorities such as the Moslems, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and the Indian Christians lost their special representation in the Legislatures as a consequence of the changes proposed by them. The question that I ask is: Why have they treated the depressed classes differently? Why have they shown such callousness in their case?

There were certain questions on which all Indians were united in their opinion. Why did the Select Committee flout this unanimity of Indian opinion? Why did it not respect it at least in those matters which did not affect the interests of the Englishman?

DONATIONS TO JUBILEE FUND

Committee Appeals For Generous Response From Bombay Citizens

The Joint Secretaries of the Executive Committee for the Celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, Bombay, have issued the following appeal:—

Collections for Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund have now started and it is hoped to publish the first list of subscribers next week.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has already stated that if the donors so wish, individual donations can be earmarked for any of the purposes for which the fund may be used. That is to say, subscribers can ask that the money will be spent on any of the main items on the programme for Local Celebrations; distribution of alms to the poor, providing for illuminations, decorations or other names of public rejoicings, the entertainment of school children or residents in charitable institutions. His Excellency, however, is most anxious that the contributions should be sent in without any conditions as regards their use.

Avoid Discrimination

Care will be taken that any amount that may have to be spent on unproductive objects will be very small compared with the amount raised for the main purpose of the Fund, a substantial proportion of which will be received back in this City. Discrimination by the donors will only add to the difficulties of the Treasurer of the Fund.

The whole amount received back in Bombay will be spent in furtherance of the work done in this City by the organisations which the fund is particularly intended to benefit. These are the Indian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance, the Countess of Dufferin Fund and the Indian Soldiers Benevolent Fund. All these institutions have been designated by Their Majesties as representing the charities in which Their Majesties are particularly interested.

Hospital Work

The work of the first three institutions which have local branches in Bombay City is closely connected with hospitals, a matter in which the people of this City are particularly interested.

The Indian Red Cross Society is empowered, besides providing for what may be called hospital comforts, to contribute to hospitals of all kinds, dispensaries maternity homes and institutions of a like kind. The Countess of Dufferin Fund has a special appeal to women because its object is the supply of medical aid by women to the women of India and the work of the fund takes the form of training and supply of nurses and midwives, provision of female wards and female medical officers as found in hospitals for women and children, etc.

The St. John Ambulance Association deal with another aspect of the relief of the sick and suffering, the provision of ambulances, first aid and so on. His Excellency has already in his appeal announced that of the amount received back in Bombay no less than 75 per cent will be spent directly on the City's hospital.

Limited By Fund

It will therefore be obvious that the extent of the good that the societies can do for the relief of the sick poor is only limited by the amount of the funds placed at their disposal.

The Committee of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund for Bombay therefore, confidently expect that the response to their appeal will be commensurate with the record of Bombay City in all charitable efforts.

Donations may be sent in cash or money order, or (preferably) by cheques, to the Honorary Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, Bombay Branch, care of Imperial Bank of India, Bombay or they may be paid in direct to that Bank or its City branches. Receipts will be forwarded to the donors, who should state their postal addresses, and lists of the donors and donations will be published in the Press from time to time.

PLEASE RESERVE YOUR SEATS EARLY AS SINCE LAST TWO SUNDAYS TICKETS ARE NOT AVAILABLE

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On SATURDAY 9-2-35 Night 9-30 p.m.
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A TOTALLY NEW HISTORICAL DRAMA
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Hansa Rani—BAI MUNNIBAI
MUNNIBAI'S singing & Comic Pair's work positively give you great mirth
Plans open at Theatre. Proprietor: Bapulal B. Naik.

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IMPERIAL'S MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT
SULOCHANA
in
Indira, M: A.
The compelling drama of a woman's love and regeneration profoundly moving, tremendously stirring, superb social drama
Director: NANDLAL.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM.
SHOWS: 5, 8, 10-30.
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2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
Packed Houses
Throughout the 1st Week
THE PALACE
VICTORIA GARDEN ROAD
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ORIGINAL ORIENTAL MUSIC IN THE LAND OF
ALI BABA & 40 THIEVES
With Lilting Tunes
"THE OBBLER'S TIME"
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KALBADEVI, DHOBITALAO
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16-30 Parts. Last Inst.
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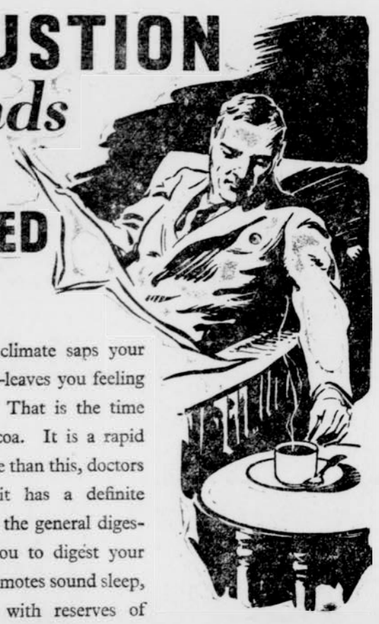

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It is real Cognac Brandy.
Keep a bottle handy.

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Trade And Finance

MONEY TIGHT WITH CALL FUNDS AT 3-1/2 P. C.

Need For Currency Expansion To Meet Trade Demand

HECTIC ACTIVITY IN SHARES

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Feb. 8

MONEY

There was no change in the monetary situation during the period under review call loans being quoted at about 3 1/2 per cent throughout. Funds are required for the squaring up of accounts in connection with the current share settlement, which is fairly heavy and furthermore the seasonal demand is gradually on the increase. It would seem high time for measures to be taken by Government to expand currency to meet the trade demand. Treasury bills renewals, were offset by maturities, the former amounting to Rs. 179.25 lacs and the latter to Rs. 193 lacs. The average rate of acceptance of tenders was Rs. 2-0-0 per cent. Government borrowed from the Imperial Bank of India Rs. 2 crores for Ways and Means and the outstandings now stand at Rs. 4 crores. The trade demand as per the last statement of the Imperial Bank shows a small decrease of Rs. 35.12 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One to three months 2 3/4 per cent to 3 per cent and six months 2 3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on February 1, 1935 shows a reduction of Rs. 190.45 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 15,89,41,000 as compared with Rs. 14.80 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.12, a decline of 2.63 per cent under last week. While loans are down by Rs. 22.19 lacs. Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted have risen by Rs. 57.65 lacs and by Rs. 16.17 lacs respectively. Government Deposits are up by Rs. 42.56 to R. 7.41 crores and Other Deposits by Rs. 86.32 lacs to Rs. 74.62 crores. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Barring a temporary spurt in midweek following the announcement in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Finance Member that the 5 per cent cut in salaries would be restored as from April 1, 1935, giltedged were quiet and dull. This announcement was interpreted as suggestive of some relief in taxes on income. This caused speculative buying particularly in 3 1/2 per cent Paper, which advanced from Rs. 97-6 to Rs. 98-10. Since, however, money is tight and London advices were also quiet, prices sagged and 3 1/2 per cent Paper declined to Rs. 97-14 and closed at Rs. 98-2. Other scrips were neglected, except for a small enquiry in medium term bonds for investment. 3 per cent 1941 bonds were practically unchanged at Rs. 101-1 and 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan at Rs. 102-4. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan kept steady at Rs. 1104 and 1943 at Rs. 106-2. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan continued almost unchanged at Rs. 117-4. 5 per cent 1935 loan is quoted at Rs. 101, 1939-44 loan at Rs. 107-13 and 1940-43 loan at Rs. 109-3. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan was placed at Rs. 108-9. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan closed at Rs. 117-9. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 102-3 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 102.

EXCHANGE

Barring a temporary slight recession in quotations in mid-week, when buyers of ready T T appeared at 1/6 9/64, sterling exchange continued firm throughout the week and the general quotations were 1/6-9/64 for sellers and 1/6-11/64 for buyers. Although the money situation is largely responsible for this strength, merchandise export bills were showing on a moderate scale and there was a fair turnover in gold for export. Government received £700,000 tenders at 1/6-5/32, which were allotted in full, lower tenders being rejected. Government's tap rate for buying sterling is unchanged at 1/6-3/16d. The following were the forward quotations:

March/April 1/6 3.3⁹; May 1/6 1/16 and June 1/6 1/32

The dollar sterling quotation was practically unchanged during the week, moving between dol 4.87 and dol 4.89, and closing at dol 4.88 1/8. The Paris-London cross rate fluctuated between 74.15 and 74.46 and closed at 74.28. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 20.99 and 57.62 respectively.

GOLD

The gold market was steady, much of the nervousness prevailing last week having disappeared. Prices were almost unchanged, ready gold ranging between Rs 34-15-3 and 35-0-6 Although the decision on the gold clause in the U. S. A., which was the main cause for weakness in this market during the last fortnight, has not yet come, confidence has revived and no serious consequences are anticipated even if the decision were to be adverse to Government. Banks bought some gold for export this week and arrivals being small averaging some 15000 to 20000 tolas a day, stocks on hand are estimated at about 2 1/2 lacs tolas. Sovereign rates continued steady, closing at Rs. 22-1-0 for ready and Rs. 22-2-6 for forward. In London the price of gold declined from 142s 4d to 141s 10 1/2d and closed at 142s 1d. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. 'Maloja' amounted to Rs 112.29 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 35-0-6 and Rs. 34-15-3 for ready, Rs. 35-0-9 and Rs. 34-15-9 for 19th February settlement and Rs. 35-1-9 and Rs. 35-0-3 for 22nd March settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 51,481 in bar and coin.

SILVER

The question of a reduction in the import duty on silver continues to be the dominating factor in this market and prices declined under this influence, ready touching the low record rate of Rs. 60-10. The disparity between ready and after-Budget March settlement has widened to as much as Rs. 5-8, though the gap was somewhat closer at Rs. 5-2 at the finish. The lower rates attracted some open buying, which coupled with firmer advices from Shanghai caused the quotation for ready to advance to Rs. 61-6 and close at Rs. 61-2. Until such time as the Budget is presented, the market tone will be uncertain. The turnover in the market was fair-sized, largely of a budli nature. Stocks on hand continue heavy and are estimated at some 22000 bars. The daily offtake is comparatively better averaging some 35 to 40 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 24-7/16 and 24-5/16d for ready and 24-9/16 and 24-7/16d for forward. In Shanghai the dollar was almost unchanged at 1/5-3/8d but rise to 1/5-3/4d at the end. The highest and lowest rates were Rs. 62-2 and Rs. 60-10 for ready. Rs. 62-10 and Rs. 60-15 for 23rd February settlement and Rs. 67-0 and Rs. 66-4 for 25th March settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 51 bars and Rs. 16,400 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market continued buoyant and there was hectic activity in all sections. Record levels were reached for several issues and the volume of turnover was large. In cotton mill shares, prices advanced by about 50 points in big shares, Bombay Dyeings and Central India being the outstanding features. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 975 1001/4 987/8; Century Rs. 326/4 336/4 330; Central India Rs. 387/8 413/12 406/4 410; Kohinoor Rs. 232/8 243/2 238/12 243/12; New Great Rs. 220 226/4 220/10; Simplex Rs. 103/12 107/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 255 275 265 271/4.

In the miscellaneous section, in addition to the usual favourite counters —steels and electrics—Cement shares came in for special prominence. Tata Steel ordys improved to Rs. 153/8 and Tata defds. after touching Rs. 730 eased and closed at Rs. 722/8. Tata 2nd Pref moved up from Rs. 169 to Rs. 172. Tata Hydro rose from Rs. 175 to Rs. 184-6 but closed at Rs. 182-8. While Andhra Valleys jumped by about Rs. 100 to Rs. 1840, and later declined under selling pressure to Rs. 1806/4, Tata Power shares had a remarkable rise of more Rs. 150 from Rs. 1535 to Rs. 1710 during the week. Alcock shares rose sympathetically to Rs. 215. Even Bombay Burmah shares, which were lethargic for a long time moved up from Rs. 396/4 to Rs. 416/4. Bombay Trams steadied to Rs. 173/12 but closed at Rs. 172/8. Bombay Steam shares improved from Rs. 311/4 to Rs. 317/8. Scindia Steam shares were somewhat easier closing at Rs. 13-9. Bundi Cements advanced from Rs. 37 to Rs. 40-2, Indian Cements from Rs. 363/12 to Rs. 426/4, Katni ordys from Rs. 372/8 to Rs. 398/12, later closing at Rs. 392/8 and Shahabad Cement from Rs. 361/4 to Rs. 388/12. New India Assurance also steadied from Rs. 45 to Rs. 47/8. Industrial Investment Trust (Rs. 50 paid) is quoted at Rs. 64. Belapur shares continued on the upgrade moving from Rs. 280 to Rs. 292/8 but closed at Rs. 287/8. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij showed no change at Rs. 862/8, while Tapti Valleys receded from Rs. 781/4 to Rs. 776/4.

Imperial Bank shares kept steady closing at Rs. 1595 and Contributories at Rs. 398/12. Bank of India shares continued unchanged at Rs. 121 while those of the Central Bank improved from Rs. 38/6 to Rs. 40-8.

WIDER MARKET FOR INDIAN COTTON

Central Cotton Committee Approves Sub-Committee's Report

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes as follows:—

The handicaps to which Indian cotton is subjected in foreign countries by way of tariff and other restrictions and the evil of mixing of different types of Indian cotton were among the important questions that were discussed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its 25th half-yearly meeting held this week.

The Committee considered and approved the report from the Special Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of a wider market for Indian cotton. The Sub-Committee drew attention to the tariff, exchange and other restrictions, operating in foreign countries against the larger import of Indian cotton into those countries, brought to notice by a prominent export firm in Bombay.

EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES.

After exhaustive discussions the Committee adopted a resolution that the Indian Central Cotton Committee should widen the sphere of its activities and get into touch with the consumers of Indian cotton all over the world and see that the handicaps against Indian cotton in all parts of the world were removed as far as possible.

LANCASHIRE COMPLAINT.

The complaint from the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee regarding the fraudulent mixing of different types of Indian cotton, was one of the important subjects which received the consideration of the Committee. The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee had written to the effect that they were handicapped to a great extent in their attempt to establish a wider market for Indian cotton in the United Kingdom on account of the mixing of different growths at the ginnery. The view expressed by some of the Committee members, however, was that the demand for mixed cotton from Lancashire was itself largely responsible for this increasing malpractice in India. To meet the demand for mixed cotton and at the same time to avoid penalizing those carrying on bonafide trade in mixed cotton, it was suggested that mixing should be allowed provided the bales were marked showing the exact proportion of their mixed contents. It was finally decided that a copy of the discussion be sent to the Chairman, Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, for the comments of his Committee.

MARKETS IN BOMBAY.

The Committee was pleased to note the action taken by the Government of Bombay in regard to the establishment of regulated cotton markets in the Presidency. A cotton market in Dhulia under the Bombay Cotton Markets Act was established in 1930. At Amalner a market has begun to function from November 1934. The establishment of a regulated market at Bail-hongal has been approved of by the Government. Necessary steps are being taken for the establishment of regulated markets in the Belgaum district and West Khandesh. The Government moreover appreciates the demand for the establishment of cotton markets at Baramati, Malegaon and Dharwar.

The Committee also adopted the report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee. The Madras Pempheres and Physiological Scheme was examined in detail and its continuance agreed to.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Dangerous To Be Short

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

	May	July
New York 30/1/35	12.42	12.44
New York 6/2/35	12.34	21.33
	—.08	—.11
	May	July.
Liverpool 30/1/35	6.77	6.73
Liverpool 5/2/35	6.72	6.67
	—.05	—.06

The American market has again shown very little change during the past week. This is hardly surprising for as has been pointed out before the market is held within fixed limits, the 12 Cent loan preventing a decline, and the loan cotton standing in the way of an advance.

With regard to the loan cotton we learn from a statement recently made by the Manager of the American Cotton Pool that the total amount of cotton, against which Government have advanced or guaranteed 12 cents per pound, together with the carryover from the 10 cent loan, was 3,350,000 bales on 31st December. He also went on to say that in his opinion the peak figure under the 12 cent programme, together with the 10 cent carryover, was not likely to exceed 4 million bales.

These figures are somewhat reassuring from a bull point of view as it has been generally estimated that the amount of loan cotton would be perhaps as much as 2 million bales in excess of the figure mentioned above, but as those, who hold certificates from Government, still have the right to sell their cotton as and when they wish, we can only expect that every rise in price will be met by an increasing amount of cotton for sale.

In the local market we have again experienced a week of fluctuations ranging from Rs. 243 1/2 to Rs. 257 1/2 in the Broach April/May contract. July/August Broach opened on 2nd inst at a premium of Rs. 4, but almost immediately declined in relation to April/May and is now at a discount of Rs. 1-1/2. Oomras and Bengals however have widened considerably in relation to Broach, but they will have to widen considerably further before they become cheap enough to attract a fresh demand from exporters.

If it was not for the fact that the recent frost has made such a reduction in the size of the Broach crop, we should unhesitatingly say that the April/May contract was due for a serious reaction, but the position is now vulnerable and therefore one in which it is dangerous to be short.

Fluctuations are likely to continue up till the end of March, when the April/May option interest ceases so in the absence of any fresh factors in the American market, we can only recommend our clients to buy on declines and sell on advances, and to content themselves with small jobbing profits.

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COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 29 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.028 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 68.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.8 degrees 1.7 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 69.7 degrees 3.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3280 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 23h 8m (I.S.T.) on Thursday the 7th February 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-2-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (5-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.8deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TRADE AND MILLS BUY COTTON

More Optimistic Sentiment

ABSENCE OF SELLING PRESSURE

Dull Hesitating Session Awaiting Gold Decision

Bombay, Feb. 8.

The New York cotton market was inactive on Thursday with operators awaiting decision on the gold controversey. The market declined at the opening on continental and Southern selling but later prices rallied on trade buying and New Orleans buying. There was fairly good enquiry for May delivery and there was slight improvement in the general feeling. Cloth market was dull with a restricted business.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 12.32. There was scattered selling but the offerings were well absorbed and the opening was the lowest for the day. Later on prices advanced on improved buying by mills and prices recorded a rise of 10 points from the opening level. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points higher at 12.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.50c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices with May 6.72. There was some Bombay selling of distant positions and little hedge-selling which met fair trade and local buying. Later on there was good trade calling and jobbers' short covering which imported steady tone. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed unchanged to 2 points up. Middling American spot cotton prices were steady and closed at 7.04d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate buying and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the close March was quoted 5.97, May 5.98 and July 5.99.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Following easier Alexandria advices, there was a marked absence of any buying and prices registered a small decline on scattered lost 3 points down and spot cotton selling. Sakels futures declined 1 to 3 points and spot cotton prices lost 3 points at 8.32. Uppers futures closed 3 points down and spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 7.70d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on increased selling and Sakels futures declined 16 to 15 points while Ashmouni futures were 9 to 6 points lower. At the close Sakel March was 15.41, May 15.52 and July 15.60 while Ashmouni February was quoted 13.17, April 13.26 and June 13.32.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.42 plus 02 (2-34 p.m.)
Lowest 12.32—02 (3.0 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.73 plus 01 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.69 —03 (11-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:—

Slight better undertone due to moderate demand.

No pressure to sell.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:+

Liverpool: Dull hesitating market awaiting gold decision.

Members local Association to-day approved proposed new futures contract based upon composite standard.

New York: Market steadier after early selling by Continent, South and Commission Houses. Best buyer trade and mills. Have a favourable opinion of the market. Cotton goods market—yarn market—no business of any importance has been done.

New York: Commission and spot houses more active on buying side principally May position. Selling scattered.

New York: Goods market very firm. Better demand for actual in the South West. Sentiment throughout the trade is inclined to be more optimistic. Market at present seems well liquidated.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 7.

March 1935	12.32+01
May 1935	12.40+06
July 1935	12.40+07
October 1935	12.28
December 1935	12.39+05
Middling Spot	12.55+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 7.

March 1935	12.31+02
May 1935	12.38+03
July 1935	12.39+03
Middling Spot	12.50

NEW YORK
New York, Feb. 7.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.29
May 1935	12.35
July 1935	12.34
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.30
May 1935	12.36
July 1935	12.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 7.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 7.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
February 1935		6.81+02
March 1935	6.77	6.79+02
April 1935		6.76+02
May 1935	6.72	6.73+01
June 1935		6.70+01
July 1935		6.68+01
August 1935		6.63+01
September 1935		6.60+01
October 1935		6.57+01
November 1935		6.55+01
December 1935		6.54+01
January 1936		6.64+01
Middling Spot		7.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 7.

F. G. P. SAKELLARIDIS :—	
March 1935	8.48
May 1935	8.45
July 1935	8.42
October 1935	8.42
November 1935	8.40
F.G.F. Spot	8.82

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 7.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.85
Fine (Good Staple)	6.00
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.15
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.89
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.03
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.18
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.96
Fine	4.06
Superfiine	4.16
SCINDE —	
Good	4.06
Fine	4.20
Superfine	4.26

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 7.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	90-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98-3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	116-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	91-7/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	111-1/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	108-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120-1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	134
National Bank of India	45-1/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb. 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	40-1/4
Yellow Metal	33-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F.O.B.	232-1/2

SEEDS
London, Feb. 7.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Feb. sellers £9/6/3.

Linseed, Calcutta London O.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/15/0.

Linseed, Bombay London O.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12/5/0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont) O.I.F ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £13/5/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton, Feb. sellers £12/15/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LONDON GOLD
London, Feb. 7

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/1.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Feb. 7

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.
Bombay, Feb 8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/7

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/2
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2
5 per cent 1935 101/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/0/6 and advanced to Rs. 98/5/3 on Calcutta enquiry. Later on there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 98/2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 7

February 11.94 plus 04
March 11.99 plus 05
April 12.08 plus 02

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 7

March 56 1/8 plus 1/2d
May 59 1/4 plus 3/4d
July 61 3/8 plus 3/4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 7

May 0.95 1/2 plus 1 1/8c
July 0.88 1/4 plus 1/2c
September 0.86 7/8 plus 1/4c.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb 7

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 1/8 cents to 53 7/8 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb 7

March 54.30
May 54.45 plus 20
July 54.80 plus 15

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 6th February 21,475 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 913,807 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 881,335 bales

Increase 32,472 bales

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 133 at Cross Rate 4.88 3/16

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 255 Liverpool May 1935 6.75 Rs. 39 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 255 New York May 12.40 Rs. 27 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.88 3/16.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 7.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.20-3/4
Amsterdam	7.24 3/4
Brussels	20.99
Madrid	35.84
Milan	57.62
Berne	15.14
Paris	74.28
Prague	117.25
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.87-15/16

LONDON SILVER.
London Feb. 7

Silver—Market steady

Spot	24-3/8
Forward	24-1/2

LINSEED OILS.
London, Feb. 7.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Feb. sellers 19/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt May/Aug. sellers 20/9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 7

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb, sellers 6-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 20/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 20/3.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 23/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, Feb. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F.
Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.
Bombay per cwt, "
Karachi per cwt. "

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Feb. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 8

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 255/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 252/8 on general selling by bazar operators. There was increased selling pressure in Broach J/A, which in the absence of any support declined to Rs 249/8. Offices were free sellers and there was a marked absence of any speculative support but later prices improved on scattered short covering. The undertone of the market was weak and operators are inclined to await the decision of the gold clause.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point. In the local market there was increased selling which depressed prices to Rs. 251 when short covering hardened prices to Rs. 252/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 252
Broach J/A. Rs. 250
Oomra March Rs. 227/4
Oomra May Rs. 227
Bengal March Rs. 251
Bengal May Rs. 252

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Feb. 8.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	...	160	156	153	150
Panjab	...	160	156	153	150
Rajputana	...	160	156	153	150
Oomra No. 3	239	236	233	229	...
C. P. No. 1	255	252	249	245	...
C. P. No. 2	246	243	240	236	...

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Feb. 8.

100 Narshi Nagshi Dhulia 2 1/4 on
250 Narshi Nagshi Amraoti 4 on
100 Arjan Khimji Amraoti 231
131 A. Damodar Comptah 263
100 G G Kesha Chandur 232
100 Tokyomankwa K Jalna 3 on
215 Tokyomankwa K Dhulia 220
100 Tokyomankwa K Nagar 1 on
100 Cotton Agent Khamgaon 8 on
100 Oshman Suleman Dhulia 5 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 8.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	168
Bengal Fine	...	159
Bengal F.G.	...	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	158
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	154
Wardha-Hingt	...	250
Nagpur Savner	...	252
Pundhurna	...	239
Yeotmal	...	238
Arvi	...	238
Ellichpur	...	236
Amraoti-Berar	...	232
Khamgaon	...	234/36
Mulkapur	...	231/33
Khandesh	208	228/30
Jalna/Sailu	...	228/30
Burwah Sanavad	...	238
Punjab/American	...	299
Punjab/American mix	...	274
Cambodia	324/329	...
Miraj/Sangli	249/264	...
Compta Good	264/274	...
Bagalkot	244	...
Busoga	389	...
Jinja	386	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Feb. 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	2,735	124,820
Central India	1,317	34,158
Barsi and Nagar	233	54,824
Hyderabad-Gaorani	292	18,564
Berar	4,260	161,035
Central Provinces	1,564	34,454
Total Oomras	10,401	427,755
Dholera	185	78,756
N.-W. Provinces	464	23,613
Rajputana	...	9,007
Sind-Punjab	5,014	196,126
Broach	2,001	13,389
Coompta and Dharwar	150	28,478
Westerns-Northerns	...	20,720
Cocoanada	...	705
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	28,276
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,760
Egyptian and African	307	100,112
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	18,522	932,329

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 31st Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	690	149,766
Japan and China	3,415	395,608
Coast Ports	...	9,096
Up-country by Rail	...	82,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	35,926
Total	4,105	672,798

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Feb. 8.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,661
Linseed	1,279
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	117
Gingellyseed	1,229
Poppyseeds	185
Groundnuts	13,974
Castorseed	1,714
Rice	10,345
Myrabollams	2,096
Cottonseed	6,773
Gram	1,029
Joowar	52
Barley	1,710
Bajree	110
	Tons.
Coal	415

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
0-0	Rs. 259/4	256/4
10-30	Rs. 260	256
12-30	Rs. 257	251/8
2-30	Rs. 256/8	252
4-30	Rs. 255/4	251/8
(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
Highest	Rs. 260	256/8
Lowest	Rs. 255	250/8
Teji Mandi sahi	Rs. 257	

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P.	17
Electric Bond Common	6
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	39
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	43
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	104
Western Union Telg	28 1/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
New York Central	16 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	11
Erie R R	11
Pennsylvania R R	20
Union Pacific R R	98
Great North Pfd	13
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	30
Amr Tobacco B	83
Dupont de Nemours	93
Radio Pref B	41
Bethelehem Steel	29
United States Steel	35 3/4
American Smelting	34
Int Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/4
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	30
General Motors	30 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	23
St Oil of N J	39
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	330
Celanese Corp of Amr	31
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16
Canadian Pacific	13

Market a little more confident.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 8

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/16 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 February-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 1/4
Banks selling T T 272 1/4
Banks buying T T 270

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557
Banks buying D D 567

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 120 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 1/8 7th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 3/4 8th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 8th instant
Java/London 7.22 7th instant
London/Paris 74.28 7th instant
London/Belgium 20.99 7th instant
London/Switzerland 15.14 7th instant
London/Italy 57.62 7th instant
London/Berlin 12.20 3/4 7th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 7th instant
London/New York 4.87 15/16 7th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/4 7th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £7-1-10 1/2 6th instant £7-2-1 7th instant

Silver London Ready 24 5/16 6th instant 24 3/8 7th instant

Silver London Forward 24 7/16 6th instant 24 1/2 7th instant

Silver New York Ready 53 7/8 6th instant 53 7/8 7th instant

London discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 6th instant 3/8 per cent 7th instant

London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 6th instant 1/2 per cent 7th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 3 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Firm.

LONDON SILVER QUIET

Nervous Feeling

London, Feb 6

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—The market continued to be affected by the nervousness of other markets and owing to further re-selling prices showed a tendency to sag. Buyers showed more reluctance, although some purchases were made for America; but these were less in evidence. Speculators and the Indian bazaars resold but the latter also made fresh purchases. China re-sold but business from this quarter was restricted owing to the Chinese New Year Holidays. The market is rather quiet and it is possible that delay in announcing a decision on the Gold clause is causing a little hesitancy."—Reuter.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION

Mr. F. O. Licht estimates the consumption of raw sugar in Europe during the past four months at 2.210.000 tons compared with 2.182.000 tons during the corresponding period last year.

ABSENCE OF YARN DEMAND FROM CONSUMING DISTRICTS

Japanese Yarns Slightly Easy

Bombay, Feb 6

The Yarn market has remained dull and featureless during the whole past week and prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range. Turnover has been very restricted and whilst prices have been nominally unchanged sales have been disappointing. Dealers have been complaining during the last two weeks regarding the continued absence of demand from the important consuming districts as a result of which stocks with the dealers have been accumulating in all kinds of yarns. Some of them are inclined to lower the prices to some extent if they find that they could effect satisfactory sales in doing so but it is difficult to come across any offers at anything like reasonable prices. The undertone has remained very quiet and the tendency is therefore distinctly easy. Calcutta reports very dull market and the only enquiries from that important market consist of 10 1/2s and 12 1/2s in cheap grade yarns. As regards medium and fine counts, enquiries have been practically nil. Rangoon is very quiet whereas Punjab finds it very difficult to pay the present high level of prices for Bombay Mill yarns. As a result of the recent cold wave, demand from Gujarat and Marwar has considerably fallen off. Southern Indian markets also report a poor trade and whilst some of the Mills have been nominally quoting unchanged prices no fresh sales of importance have been reported. Cotton market has remained fairly steady with an uncertain tendency. On the whole, the future course of the market is therefore uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no change to report in this class of yarns. Enquiries have increased but the present low prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns make it practically difficult to book any forward business of importance.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices in almost all Japanese yarns have been slightly easy during the week and the turnover is very limited. In Mercerized yarns speculative turnover is at its lowest ebb in as much as most of the speculators have burnt their fingers beyond expectations. In case of cotton yarns Single as well as Twofolds, prices have eased off to some extent on account of further large arrivals and due to absence of satisfactory offtake. No fresh forward business of importance has been done by Japanese Import Houses. Sampin and Exchange do not show any special change during the week.

ART SILK YARNS

There is no change in the official prices of Italrayon yarns. Demand however for these Italian yarns have fallen off even in 150 Den., as a result of nervousness created in the local as well as upcountry markets due to sharp decline in ready as well as forward prices for Japanese yarns during the last few days. Prices in Japanese yarns have also experienced a further decline to the extent of quarter anna per lb., in ready as well as forward positions. Fresh forward business has not been large in as much as dealers have been very nervous and are afraid of further fall in Japanese quotations for forward deliveries. In case of Dull Lustred yarns, there has been a limited demand from consuming districts and buyers have been inclined to make purchases of cheap qualities only. Stocks of all Japanese yarns in the consuming districts are reported to be heavy and the future outlook remains uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Most of our mills have been showing a firm attitude but they have not been able to make any sales of importance during the week in as much as dealers do not show any inclination to make further purchases whilst the present uncertain tendency continues. The Labour Strike in some of the Ahmedabad Mills has not produced any effect in local yarn market in as much as generally the Ahmedabad Mills do not produce any important quantities of yarn for sale. Stocks in the local market have been gradually increasing whereas sales have been very restricted. The undertone continues to remain slightly easy.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN
LONDON, Feb 7

	This week. £
Total Bullion	193,000,000
Public Deposits	16,500,000
(a) Other deposits	143,400,000
Government Securities	82,000,000
(b) Other Securities	19,200,000
Notes and Coins	76,000,000
Notes in Circulation	377,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	37.53 p. c.
(a) Other Deposits including Bankers	104,100,000
(b) Other Securities including Discount and Advances	9,300,000

TATA POWER CONVERSION ISSUE

At £98 Of 2 Per Cent.

The Tata Power Company, Limited have received a cable from London that the Conversion Issue at £98 of £765,600 of 2 per cent Guaranteed "A" Mortgage Debenture Stock 1948 of the Company was well received by the London money market. The loan opened and closed immediately and was likely to be quoted at some premium.

COAL MARKET STEADY

The market is steady. s.s. "Hartbridge" has completed discharge on the 6th instant. 3 further steamers s.s. "St. Dunstan", s.s. "Clumberhall" and s.s. "Pundit" are expected to arrive by the end of this month.

Freight market is steady. A fixture has been made for three consecutive voyages from March loading at Rs. 5-10-0 for Bombay and at Rs. 5-12-0 for Kathiawar. Eastern markets are very weak and consequently there is a possibility of freight going down.

The surcharge has been reduced by 2 1/2 per cent. but that will not relieve the situation. Surcharge must be removed in toto as has been demanded by all Associations and Consumers concerned in coal. The restriction Scheme has not been accepted by Government.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 8

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a moderate demand. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas three and uncertainty regarding the reduction in the import duty is discouraging buyers. America is buying moderately and after the gold decision, the market is expected to be more active. The local market is well liquidated and there is extensive short interest in the near position. We think it safe to cover sales at present prices and await further developments as the distant outlook is encouraging. The gold market was quiet but steady and professional operators are against any improvement in prices. As a matter of fact there is large option business and some well informed firms have bought "Put" options fearing a decline in case if the decision of the Supreme Court is against.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	61 3 0
1st settlement	61 5 0
2nd settlement	66 12 0
Ready gold	35 0 3
1st settlement	35 0 9
2nd settlement	35 1 3

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts date 7-2-35	3776000	6109000
Receipts Yesterday 7-2-35	7000	12000
Exports to date 7-2-35	30500	4973000
Stock at Ports 1-2-35	2839000	3833000
Stock Interior Towns 1-2-35	765000	2061000
Stock Liverpool 1-2-35	897000	992000
Visible Supply 1-2-35	6394000	8653000
Quantity in sight 1-2-35	6513000	9460000
Quantity out of sight 1-2-35	5437000	7360000

SHARE BAZAR

CASH SECTION FIRM

BOMBAY, Feb 8

There was no forward trading today in the local Share Bazar on account of settlement.

In the cash section there was moderate enquiry and the tone was steady. Prices show small improvement over the previous close as under:—

Tata Steel 2nd Pref	172/8
Central Bank	41
Imperial Bank	1605
New India	49
Katni Deferred	1410
Broach Electric	13/8
Ahmedabad Electric	170
Okha Cement	220
Gwalior Cement	130
United Cement	80
Oriental Insurance	1650
B B Petrol	4/2
Tram Pref	83/8

There were some buyers of Tata Steel Defds at Rs. 730 and Ordinary at Rs. 155 on cash terms.

COTTON OPTIONS

F. G. Broach July/Aug. Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 32½/33

F. G. Broach April/May (35) Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 18½/19

F. G. Broach April/May (35) Teji on 275 Premium about Rs. 4.

F. G. Broach April/May (5) Teji on 300 Premium about Rs. 2

F. G. Broach April/May (35) Mandi on 235 Premium about Rs. 4

Monthly 21-2-35 Teji/Mandi Rs 9

Monthly 21-2-35 Rs. 5 difference Teji Rs. 3

Monthly 21-2-35 Rs. 5 difference Mandi Rs. 3

Monthly 21-2-35 Rs. 10 difference Teji Rs. 1 ¼

Monthly 21-2-35 Rs. 10 difference Mandi Rs. 1½

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Feb. 8

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 37; Highest Rs. 37/4; Lowest Rs. 36/8; Closing Rs. 36/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs 44/6; Highest Rs. 44/14, Lowest Rs. 44/3; Closing Rs. 44/5.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs 47/4; Highest Rs. 47/13; Lowest Rs. 46/14; Closing Rs. 47/2.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/4; Lowest Rs. 26/10; Closing Rs. 26/12

FUTILE RAID FOR COMMUNIST LITERATURE

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7

Eight places including the offices of the Transport Workers Union, the Press Workers Union and the E. I. Ry. Workers Union and the houses of local Labour leaders were searched this morning by the police in connection with alleged proscribed communist pamphlets distributed among workers some days ago. It is understood that nothing incriminating was found.—A.P.

In order to promote the cause of education among the Nagod State subjects, the State Government, in the Baghalkhand, have decided to open a High School at Nagod shortly.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON FUTURES RISE BY SIX POINTS

Foreign Buying Puts New Vigour In Cotton Prices

INDICATIONS OF FAVOURABLE GOLD CLAUSE DECISION

Franc Rises Early, But Ultimately Falls Down

SILVER FIRM AND GOLD STEADY

Wheat Improves, But Linseed Quiet

NEW YORK COTTON SHOWS FAIRLY GOOD ACTIVITY.

American Cotton prices showed some activity on foreign buying and some local support encouraged by Conjectures of a favourable gold case decision. Enquiry was somewhat restricted. Foreign crop advices were favourable. Outside markets lent good support to the values here.

CROSS RATE REGISTERS A DOWNWARD TREND.

Sterling Dollar opened steady but later weakened on speculative selling.

WHEAT SHOWS BETTER FEELING BUT LINSEED REMAINS STEADY

Chicago wheat was steady butlater, prices improved on good buying support and better foreign demand. Argentine Linseed opened steady, but there was nothing particular interesting in the session.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb. 8.

Previous closing	12.40
To-day's opening	12.37
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	12.46
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb. 8

Previous closing	6.73
To-day's opening	6.74
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.74
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

AprilMay ..... Rs. 254

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 8.

New York Cotton displayed fairly good activity on foreign buying and some local support on indications of conjectures towards favourable decision on gold clause but enquiry was somewhat restricted by more favourable foreign crop advices.

However market was cheered by steadiness of other markets and prices generally showed upward tendency

Business in May opened at 12.37 i.e. three points lower than previous closing prices early eased under March liquidation but subsequently market gradually recovered on good foreign and local buying coupled with steadiness of Liverpool and Stock market with May steadily rising to 12.41 when renewed buying set in and quotation further advanced to 12.45 with steadier tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 8.

The following were the opening ranges

March	(12.29/12.29)	12.30/12.29
May	(12.33/12.32)	12.38/12.37
July	(12.33/12.32)	12.37/12.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.77) 6.78
American March (6.71) 6.73
Egyptian January (8.47) 8.45
Egyptian March (8.44) 8.42

BOMBAY COTTON

Friday Midnight.

Good amount of professional buying was in evidence on the cotton market late in the night when rumours were current that good clause decision will be in favour of the Government. Broach A/May which was quoted at Rs. 252 went up to Rs. 254/4. American advices were also more favourable, the opening was 3 points lower but subsequently futures were 8 points up which developed steadiness in the local market and stimulated good demand. At 11 p.m. Broach A/May was traded at Rs. 254/4.

At the public meeting held in connection with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King, the Rangoon Turf Club announced a contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the fund.

Narendranagar. The Badri Nath Temple doors will reopen on the 9th of May 1935.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 8.

Previous closing	4.87 15/16
To-day's opening	4.88 1/8
To-day's closing	4.87 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 8.

Previous closing	4.88 3/16
To-day's opening	4.88
To-day's closing	4.87 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 8.

Previous closing	74.28
To-day's opening	74.31
To-day's closing	74.28

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 8.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Forward	(24 5/16d)	24 7/8d
Spot	(24 7/16d)	24 9/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 8.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-1) £7-2-1 1/2

BULLION

London, Feb. 8.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 3/8d) 24 7/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-2-1) £7-2-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 8.

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8
4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c.
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 8. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.62 1/8) 5.62 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.01) 37.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 1/4
London on Milan (57.71) 57.65
London on Shanghai (1-5 3/8) 1-5 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 61/1, 61/5 and 66/10.

Market was moderately active on fairly good buying and covering but subsequently demand quietened however eventually prices again improved on scattered buying influenced by steadier London cables closed steady at Rs. 61/6, 61/10 and 66/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/6 and 35/1/3 prices displayed fairly good tendency on improved enquiry by easier sterling but latterly market reacted on setback in foreign exchange closed steady at Rs. 35/1/9, 35/2/3 35/3.

CINEMA STAR WEDS MANAGER

BELGAUM, Feb. 8.

Before Mr. Karikatti the Sub-Registrar of Belgaum, Kolhapur, Sarojini Prabhakar Shilotri a cinema star and Kumarsen Narayan Samarth Cinema Manager and son of late Hon. Samarth of India Council, registered their marriage to-day.

The couple are England returned.

Mr. Gokhale Civil Surgeon and other prominent persons were present on the occasion in the registration office.—A.P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Liverpool Wheat opened quiet March 5s May 59 1/4, July 61 3/8 market lacked support in absence of any speculative activity influenced discouraging cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 8.

Chicago Wheat opened steady with May at 0.95 5/8.

Market displayed better feeling on good buying support and improved foreign demand although enquiry was generally very restricted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 8.

Argentine Linseed opened steady with February at 11.94.

There was nothing particularly interesting to-day and prices moved in very narrow margin with price standing at 11.95 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 8.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£232 1/2 buyers £232 3/4 sellers steady) £232 5/8 buyers £233 sellers steady

Lead (£10 1/8 buyers £10 3/16 sellers steady) £10 1/8 buyers £10 3/16 sellers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/8 to £30 3/8) £30 to £30 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe (2-2 1/2) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon higher (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 1/2 sellers) £17 1/2

Dunlop Jan-Feb (£21 sellers) unquoted

Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8 paid value) 6 5/16 paid value

April-June (6 5/16 paid value) 6 11/16 paid sellers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata Jan. (£15 7/16 sellers) £15 9/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable).

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 8. 10-30 p.m.

	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	11	0
Linseed May	7	1	9

The tone was steady.

SILK FACTORY FOR MYSORE?

BANGALORE, Feb. 8.

A public company will be floated in Mysore State for the purpose of establishing a factory for spinning silk waste into suitable yarn for textiles. The Government of Mysore have asked the Director of Industries and Commerce to take action for the formation of the factory on the joint stock basis.

As a result of investigation into the possibilities of turning the waste into manufactured goods, it has been found that a factory could be run easily in Mysore for turning silk waste into spun yarn. —United Press.

"HOME INTERNEE'S" ARREST MYSTERY

SURI (Bengal), Feb. 8.

Debananda Mukherji, son of Dr. Sarat Chandra Mukherjee, President of the Birbhum District Congress Committee has been arrested by the police at his house. His belongings also were searched.

He was a home-internee and was to appear in the ensuing Matriculation Examination for which he was given permission by the University. The cause of the arrest is not known.—United Press.

UNION FOR BENARES LABOURERS

Congress Socialists Take Definite Step

BENARES, Feb. 7.

The Benares Congress Socialist Party has taken a definite step to organise labour in Benares.

Its executive committee has formed a sub-committee for this work. Under the auspices of this sub-committee a general meeting of the workers of the Benares Cotton and Silk Mills Limited was held when a committee to organise a union on the Trade Union lines was appointed. This committee has secured the co-operation of the sub-committee of the Benares Congress Socialist Party. —Associated Press.

London Stock Exchange

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAYS

Financial Difficulties In Metals

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

On the Stock Exchange apart from further improvement of Home Railways on the belief that the southerns success, in obtaining rating relief on the million-sterling property on which they have been assessed, will extend to other companies, the markets were very quiet and featureless.

Commodities also were very quiet owing to the tension concerning the settlement of pepper and the financial difficulties in metals. With satisfactory arrangements made to take over the commitments of James and Shakespeare by the newly formed pool, a feeling of relief is pervading the markets, copper showing a firmer tendency now that the recent heavy liquidation by James and Shakespeare has ceased.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 8.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, Jan 28 £99 3/4
Tuesday, Jan 29 £99 1/2
Wednesday Jan 30 £99
Thursday Jan 31 £99 1/4
Friday Feb. 1 £99 1/2
Monday Feb. 4 £99 1/4
Tuesday, Feb. 5, £99 1/8
Wednesday, Feb. 6, £98 3/4
Thursday, Feb. 7, £98 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 8.

London Stock Exchange exhibited brighter sentiment on good enquiry.

Giltedged securities showed signs of weakness three and half was quoted at £98 1/2 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.88 1/8 and thereafter steadily weakened to 4.87 13/16 on speculative selling.

Franc opened at 74.31 and then fell to 74.28 subsequently rate began to improve touching 74.34 when it reacted to 74.25.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£91 7/8) £91 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 1/2) £120 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108 3/8) £108 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 3/8) £118 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-9) 28-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5) 4 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (33-7 1/2) 34
Princhin Johnson (dol 43-6) dol 42-6
Imperial Chemical (dol (37) 37
Imperial Chemical Ord (dol 10) dol 10-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (dol 110 1/2) dol 110-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (dol 87) dol 87
Dunlop Rubber (51-6) 50-9
University Ordinary (27-6) 28-3
Ford Motors (dol 31-3) 31-3
Cables and Wireless (6-3/4) 6-7/8
British American Tobacco (dol 122-6) dol 121-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (139-9) 139-3
P and O S N Co Defd (17) 17
Distillers (93-10 1/2) 93-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (9-9) 9-9
British Celonese (11-9) 12-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-3) 67-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-10 1/2) 49-3 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8) 8-6
Western Ltd Ordinary (10) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 1/8) 23 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£53 1/2) £55
L M S Ford (£18 3/4) £19 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Southern Dutch (£20) £22 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£138 3/4 £139 3/4
London 'G' Stock (£94) £94 1/2

LUCKNOW MURDER MYSTERY

LUCKNOW, February 8.

The mysterious murder of Brijkishori Kashmiri, a widow was committed late last night at Kashmiri Moholla, Lucknow. The deceased was found tied to her cot and her neck strangled badly. As nothing is missing from the house, the motive of the murder remains a mystery.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 8. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/2) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£99) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£116 1/2) £117
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 £112 3/4

TEA SHARES

U S Steel Common (dol 18-3) dol 18-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3
Donaro Tea (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£17) £17

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (£60) £60
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£15 3/8) £14 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (£52-9) £52-6
Rand Mines (147-6) 148-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 41-3
Anglo Persian (50-7 1/2) 54-3
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 80
Mexican Eagle (6-9) 6-9
Shell Transport (52-6) 51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £19 7/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 8.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 30 1/2) dol 30 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/8) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 35 3/8) dol 36
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 87

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (286-3) 285
Goddar New (191-3) 191-3
Moddar New (77-6) 76-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (245) 242-6
Spring Mines (186-3) 185
Union Corporation (146-3) 146-3

RAO BAHADUR R. H. DESAI DEAD

Naib Dewan Of Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 8.

After illness lasting for four months, Rao Bahadur Ramlal Hiralal Desai, Naib Dewan and Senior Councillor of the State Executive Council died at the age of about 62. He had a brilliant record of service in the State for more than 40 years.

Born in 1873 he passed the LL.B. examination in 1894 and joined the service in 1895 in the Revenue Department as Naib Suba in 1899 and Suba in 1916 Sarsuba in 1925, and Naib Dewan in 1926. He acted as Dewan on two occasions, when Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar was on the Round Table Conference duty, and on leave. The Baroda Government awarded him the Gold Medal (Rajratna) in 1931, Arunabitya in 1932, and the British Government conferred on him Rao Bahadur's title recently.

The funeral was attended by a large number of officials and the public.

New Punjab Govt. Executive Councillor

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

A communique states:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to accept the resignation of Captain Khan Bahadur Sardar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan of his seat of the Executive Council of the Governor of Punjab with effect from the afternoon of February 13, 1935 and to approve the appointment of Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan to succeed him.—United Press.

Women, As Redeemers Of Country's Honour

Though Tender-Hearted, They Are Harder Than Stone And Steel In Motherland's Service, Says Rajen Babu

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, delivered the Convocation address of the Prayag Mahila Vidyapith this afternoon, before a large and distinguished gathering. He commended the idea of uniting all the national institutions. A federation of such institutions would add to their strength.

He paid glowing tribute to women's services to the country. Wherever men had lagged behind being exhausted, he said, women who were supposed to be illiterate and weak and confined in Purda redeemed the honour of our country. Women, though tender-hearted, proved themselves harder than stone and steel whenever required to suffer for the cause.

He advised the women to properly bring up and educate their children so that India's future generation might be more healthy and strong. He advised them to keep themselves fit physically and mentally and combine the household duties with exercise.

After the address, Babu Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation stone of the new College building of Mahila Vidyapith.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S TRIBUTE TO ALLAHABAD

Played Great Part in Political Awakening Of India

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

The Allahabad Municipal Board presented an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, this morning. The address "inter alia" paid a glowing tribute to his unique sacrifices, patriotism and services to the earthquake-stricken people of Bihar.

The address also referred to the question of Harijan uplift and the help the Municipality was rendering in this direction.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of his reply to the address, thanked the people of Allahabad for the help rendered to Bihar in the earthquake disaster. He had not, in fact, done anything for the Bihar sufferers, but it was the people of India who had really done everything for them. He felt ashamed when the people who had really done their best for Bihar people raised him in stead. He paid high tribute to Allahabad for having played a great part in the political awakening of India.

Babu Rajendra Prasad stressed the necessity of educating all the citizens in the Municipality.—United Press.

WIMCO FACTORY GIVES NOTICE TO WORKERS

Strike Situation At Ambernath Causes Anxiety To Authorities

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, February 8.

The present strike situation at Ambernath is causing great anxiety to all concerned, as it is not known where the further developments would lead to.

It appears that both the management and the strikers are adamant and do not intend to yield in the near future.

VISIT OF OFFICIALS.

Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, District Superintendent of Police, Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik, Deputy Police Superintendent, and Mr. I. T. Almoula, Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant, visited the banned area this morning to obtain first-hand information regarding the present strike situation.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, of the Servants of India Society, who is leading the strikers, also paid a visit to Ambernath this afternoon and made inquiries from the strikers.

NOTICE TO WORKERS.

The management of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath have notified that the services of workers, who have been absent from work without the consent of the management have been terminated from February 7. Another notice says that the Company has decided to engage new workmen. Whereas the applications from old workmen will be considered, it must be clearly understood that the Company can only re-engage such workmen whose positions have not already been filled.

CHEMICAL MILL STRIKE.

About 50 workers of the Dharamshi Morarji Chemical Mill have resumed work, the number of strikers holding out being 108. The latter have been asked to vacate the premises within 15 days.

Sub-Inspector B. K. Chavan of the Kalyan taluka police is posted at Ambernath to take precautionary measures and prevent trouble, if any. A posse of armed police is guarding the chawls.

A meeting of the strikers is likely to be held to-night at Kalyan outside the banned area.

LAND ALIENATION IN MADRAS

Bill Framed On Lines Of Punjab Act

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The Governor-General's permission has been obtained for the introduction of a non-official bill called the Madras Alienation of Land Bill in the Madras Legislative Council.

The bill which has been framed on the lines of the Punjab Act is calculated to prevent agricultural holdings from passing into the hands of non-agriculturists.—A.P.

RETIRED ENGINEER MURDERED

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

It is reported that Mr. Venkatrama Iyer, a retired Assistant Engineer of Public Works, and the driver of his bullock cart were murdered while returning on the sixth from Nadanur Village Paramkudi Taluk.

Mr. Iyer who owned lands in Nandanur had gone there to supervise the harvesting. The police are investigating the murder. —A.P.

Dastardly Outrage At Madura

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Veerana Thevan of Nathampatti village who with a few others rounded up Malayandi Thevan, an alleged absconder wanted in connection with several crimes in Tinnevelly and Ramnad districts and surrounded his house was shot dead on Wednesday. The head of the man was found severed from the body and placed at the altar of a Kali temple near by.

No trace of Malayandi Thevan is available. It is alleged that he had recently escaped from Tinnevelly sub-jail.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD BUS DRIVERS' STRIKE

Sequel To Owners' 'Wage-Cut' Resolution

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

Some motor bus drivers of the city have gone on strike from this morning as a protest against the cut in their wages. The owners are trying to run partial bus service in the city with the help of new men.

It may be remembered that the bus-owners had resolved to cut down the drivers' wages. The drivers made a petition to the owners, but with no result. Consequently they went on strike this morning.—United Press.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh Arriving To-day

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, the retiring agent to the Governor-General of India in South Africa, who is landing in Bombay to-day (Saturday) will, during his short stay in this city, be the guest of Mr. Sultan Chinoy and Mr. Rahimtoolah Chinoy, and will stay at the residence of Mr. Sultan Chinoy at Dilbahar Carmichael Road.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1935

Commissioner's Order Held To Be Illegal

But High Court Has No Jurisdiction In Appeal

Chief Justice Suggests Government Should Enquire Into Principles On Which Police Powers Are Exercised

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court delivered judgment on Friday in the application of Gulabdin Pathan Gulbadshah Pathan against the order of the Dy. Commissioner of Police externing him from the city of Bombay for two years.

At the hearing of the application a few days ago, the Advocate-General for the Crown had contended that this was an executive order under Section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act over which the High Court had no jurisdiction to sit in appeal, and that the confidential information on which the order was made could not be disclosed to the Court.

Their Lordships, in their judgment, observed that on looking to the terms of the order they were not satisfied that there was a case for the banishment of the appellant. They, however, thought that this being in effect, an appeal from the order of the Commissioner of Police, who was not a court subordinate to the High Court, Their Lordships could not make any order except to dismiss the application.

They suggested, however, that Government should enquire into the principles on which the powers conferred on the Police were being exercised.

Executive Order

Their Lordships agreed with the contention of the Advocate General that the order made by the Commissioner of Police under section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act was an executive order which could not be called in question by the Court.

If an order was one of validity made under the section, said their Lordships, it was irrelevant for the court to consider whether it agreed with the order or not. But it was always open to the Court in appropriate proceedings to consider whether or not the order was validly made.

"Uncontrollable Despot."

If the law were otherwise, the Commissioner of Police would be in the position of an uncontrollable despot. As the Commissioner had put in no evidence in this case, the court must assume that the facts alleged by the appellant were correct. And the court had to see whether, under section 27 the Commissioner had powers to banish the appellant.

Their Lordships, after discussing the various sections, pointed out that in order to bring into operation the powers under the section in question, the Commissioner must be first satisfied that the movements or encampment of anybody or persons raised an apprehension of likely danger or alarm or reasonable suspicion.

Limited Scope Of Section.

Section 27 seemed to their Lordships to be of a very limited scope. The section was clearly directed against gangs of bad characters who were camping in or moving about the City and causing alarm.

It was difficult to see, observed their Lordships, how a man like the appellant who had been residing in a house in Bombay for a long term of years could be brought within the Section.

On looking to the terms of the order it was clear that the facts upon which the Commissioner claimed to be satisfied as regards the justification of the order were not the same as the facts on which he was required to be satisfied by the provisions of the section.

Their Lordships had no doubt, upon the facts which the Commissioner of Police ad not denied and upon the recitals in his order that the order which he had made was 'ultra-vires' and illegal and of no effect.

Order Illegal

Their Lordships, while dismissing the application on the above grounds, recorded the opinion that the order of the Commissioner was illegal and of no effect, and that if the appellant returned to Bombay and was convicted by a court for a breach of the order, the appellant would be entitled to apply to the High Court for an order of discharge under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which related to powers to issue directions of the nature of 'Habeas Corpus.'

Probably, observed their Lordships, this opinion would have the effect, in practice, of removing as far as was possible the injustice that had been done by the Commissioner's order.

Government Should Enquire

Their lordships expressed the hope that as a result of this case the Executive Government would enquire into the principles on which the powers conferred on the Police by section 27 of the Act were being exercised.

The Advocate-General, Sir Jamshed Kanga, with Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The appellant was unrepresented.

RELIEF TO PETTY ZAMINDARS

Nawabzada Allahanawaz Khan's Bills In N.W.F. Council

PESHAWAR, Feb. 7.

The President of the Frontier Legislative Council has admitted for introduction in the next session Nawabzada Allananawaz Khan's Anti-Prostitution and Suppression Bill and the Petty Zamindars Relief Bill. The former proposes imprisonment ranging from three months to two years and a fine of Rs. 50/ to Rs. 1,000 for prostitutes, procurers and others living on their income in the Frontier.

The second measure is intended to give relief to petty Zamindars from exhorbitant rate of interest on agricultural loans.

decrees.—A. P.

Nawabzada has tabled two other bills for which the Governor General's previous sanction has been applied for. The first aims at the amendment of the Medical Degrees Act of 1916 to suppress extensive activities of quacks in the Frontier and the second proposes that debtors should be exempted from detention in all civil devrees.—A. P.

A man eating panther is causing great destruction of cattle and terror to people living in the villages of Mazgawa, Pathariya, Kanera, and Machanziri, all situated in the vicinity of Saugor. It has attacked and killed two of the residents of villages Mazgawa and Perkasnura.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS WARNED

Not To Make Exciting Speeches

CALICUT, Feb. 6.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Messrs. P. Krishna Pillai and A. K. Gopalan, Joint Secretaries, Kerala Congress Socialist Party, were summoned on the 3rd instant at noon by Mr. Martin, District Superintendent of Police, Malabar before Rao Bahadur K. Kunhiraman Nair, and warned not to make speeches to excite the labourers on the strength of the Police report and on the alleged anonymous leaflet found pasted on the Feroke Bridge threatening violence to Mr. P. K. Nair, Proprietor, the Malabar Tile Works, Feroke.

TAGORE AND NAIDU TO PARTICIPATE

Poetic Symposium At Lahore On Feb. 17

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

A poetical symposium will be held on February 17. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has agreed to give recitations on the occasion. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is also expected to take part in that Mushaira and recite some of her selected poems.

It is also contemplated that some Urdu and Hindi poets of eminence will also be invited. —United Press.

"LEADER" TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Sapru Moves High Court For Permission

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

Before Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bennett Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on behalf of Mr. Chintamani, Editor and Mr. Krishnaram Mehta, Printer of the "Leader" argued applications for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Allahabad High Court finding them guilty of contempt of court in respect of an article in the "Leader" about High Court Judges.

The Government advocate opposed the application.

Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

Anti-Communal Award Conference

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The All-India anti-Communal Award Conference will be held in Delhi on the 16th and 17th February. It is expected that delegates from various provinces will attend the conference.—A. P.

The late Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Publicity Officer of the Indian Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, and formerly of the "Associated Press" of India, who was killed in a motor accident in Calcutta on Thursday.

SANTRAM TEMPLE FAIR AT NADIAD

About Lakh Of Visitors Expected

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, February 5.

On the 17th, 18th and 19th of this month a big fair will be held here, at Santram temple, on account of the "Mahayagna", which will collect about a lakh of Hindus from far and near. Thousands of Harijans are also expected to be here to participate in the 'mela'. The temple authorities have appointed a Special Committee, under the presidentship of Sjt. Chimanlal C. Narkhi, to look after the conveniences of pilgrims and to give them facilities as to boarding and lodging.

The Kaira District Harijan Sevak Sangh have organised lectures to be delivered by prominent social workers, also magic-lantern shows for the Harijans.

Kisan Institute Address To Rajen Babu

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, received and replied to an address on behalf of the agricultural institute Naini run by Americans.

He praised the work done by the institute on behalf of villagers encouraging them to further activity.—A. P.

BENGAL CENSOR AT WORK

Passages In Independence Resolution Mutilated In Transit

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"My attention has been drawn to the reports of the proceedings of the meetings held in Calcutta on January 26 last, in connection with the Independence Day celebrations, at which the resolution suggested by the Working Committee was passed in a mutilated form, owing to no fault either of the Working Committee or of those who organised and attended these meetings. It is suggested that the resolution was mutilated in the course of transit in Bengal and published in papers as communicated to them. On inquiry, from the "United Press," we understand that their message was not delivered to them at all in Calcutta.

OMISSIONS.

In no other part of the country, has the resolution been mutilated in transit and it is perhaps the work of the Bengal Government who thought it fit to omit entirely the first paragraph and part of the second paragraph, which ran as follows:—

"We remind ourselves on this solemn national day that complete independence is our birthright, and we shall not rest till we have achieved that end....and shall consider no sacrifice or suffering too great to be undergone."

And again in clause (III) the following words were omitted:—

"Of such industries, to the exclusion of such other products."

THANKS TO BENGAL CENSOR.

Some misunderstanding was created in the public mind on account of the absence of that paragraph and I am told some papers commented on the omission of all reference to independence on the Independence Day.

"I trust the public will now see that the Working Committee was not responsible for the resolution which they were made to pass on account of the action of the censor, and that the Bengal Censor appears to be unnecessarily nervous, when other Provinces are able to keep their heads cool."—United Press.

HAND LOOM INDUSTRY IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 6.

The Government of India have approved the local Government's Scheme of Development of Hand Loom Weaving Industry in C. P. and sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 17,000 for 5 years for the establishment of a co-operative society for the weavers for marketing products.—United Press.

Will Parliament Ignore Nation's Verdict?

Satyamurthi Says Jinnah's Motion Amounts To Rejection Of Scheme

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

Mr. Satyamurti, the Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, in a statement to the Associated Press after the debate on the J.P.C. Report to-day said "Parliament wants the opinion of the Assembly. On the Congress motion for the rejection scheme we had a decisive Indian elected majority.

"On Mr. Jinnah's motion, which in the words of the Law Member, the Home Member and the Leader of the European group in the Assembly, amounted to a practical rejection, we had a majority of 74 against 58 of whom ten are Indian elected members.

"The vote of the House is therefore clear. It is now Parliament's responsibility if it passed the Bill in spite of the country's verdict."

AJMER CONDEMNS PROPOSALS

BEDI AJMER, Feb. 8.

A public meeting was held in Gandhi Chowk last evening to condemn the J.P.C. Report, with Mr. Inayat Hussain, President of the D.C.C., presiding.

Mr. Gauri Shanker Bhargava, the President of the P.C.C., read and moved a resolution of the A.I.C.C. on the subject which Mr. Mool Chand, Advocate, explained and seconded. After several people had spoken, the resolution was passed unanimously.—A. P.

OBSTACLES TO INDIA'S PROGRESS

Scheme Designed To Strengthen Chains Of Foreign Bondage

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

A resolution condemning the proposed constitutional changes as concieved in a spirit of Imperialistic domination and Economic exploitation and disclosing no intention of transferring real power to the people of India, considering the acceptance of such a constitution will retard, instead of furthering the political and economic progress of the country; preferring the continuance of the struggle for Swaraj under the present constitution and urging the people not to accept any legislation based on the scheme, was passed at public meeting this evening with Mr K. E. Kaul presiding.

Criticism of the proposed constitutional scheme was on general lines, the Governors' and the Governor-General's powers coming in for a concerted attack.

Mr Kaul declared that the Reforms Bill, far from facilitating India's progress towards her political goal, was placing obstacles in her way He held that political opinion in India was unanimous that the reforms would not be worked.

Mr. C. B. Gupta, who moved the resolution, said that the scheme was designed to strengthen the chains of foreign bondage and that every word of the scheme breathed suspicion against Indians.—A. P.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST J.P.C

Procession And Meeting At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Red Trade Union Congress, Bengal celebrated the Anti-Constitution Day at the base of the Monument, Calcutta, where a meeting of more than five thousand workers was held. The meeting was preceded by a procession with the slogan of 'Reject the White Paper and J.P.C. Report' which passed through Circular Road and Dharamtale Street and Chowrunghee.

Mr. Ismail President, Tramway Workers' Union, presided. Mr. Saroj Mukerji of Red Trade Union Congress spoke in the meeting first explaining the workers' position in relation to the White Paper proposal, Mr. Ranen Sen moved the resolution which was seconded by Mr. Bose and was unanimously passed by the workers.

The workers wanted to proceed along the Chowrunghee in a procession but the police did not allow them as it was a "prohibited area." The procession, therefore, passed along Corporation Street and Dharamtale Street, before terminating at Wellington Square.

J. P. C. REPORT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Mr. Tairsee To Move Vote Of Condemnation On Behalf Of Indian Merchants' Chamber

"Mr. L. R. Tairsee, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the Bombay Legislative Council, has given notice of the following amendment to the official motion regarding the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report:—

"This Council is of opinion that the proposed scheme of the Constitution is disappointing, retrograde and reactionary and is conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and exploitation and transfers no substantial power to the people of India. The safeguards and checks and reserve powers proposed are against the best interests of the country."

WAGE-CUT RUMOURS IN BENARES MILLS

Congress Socialists Watch Situation

BENARES, Feb. 8.

The hours of work in the local Cotton and Silk Mills have been reduced from 60 to 54 and there is a strong rumour that the wages also will be proportionately reduced.

The local Congress Socialist Party has appointed a Committee of 5 persons to watch the situation. Negotiations are being carried on with the Mill authorities as regards the rumour of wage cuts and the necessary stepts for the foundation of a registered Labour Union are being taken. This Association will be affiliated to the All-India Labour Association.—United Press.

EX-KING OF GREECE AT LANDIKOTAL

PESHAWAR, Feb. 8.

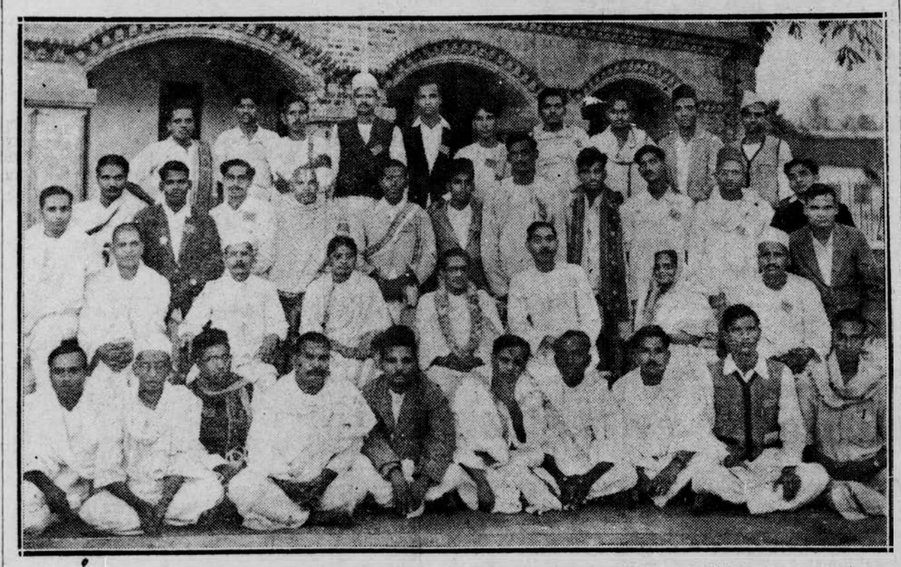
Ex-King George of Greece arrived at Peshawar last night and visited Landikotal to-day accompanied by the Governor and the Political Agent, Khyber.—A. P.

BALANCED BUDGET FOR MADRAS?

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The Hon'ble Sir Hopetoun Stokes, Finance Member, will present on February 20, what is anticipated to be a balanced budget for 1935-36.

Perhaps there will be a surplus of a few thousand rupees.



Delegates to the fifth South India Hindi Pracharaks' Conference held at Madras on 31st December under the auspices of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras. Acharya Kaka Kalelkar, who presided over the conference, is seated in the centre. Next to him is Babu Premchand, the well-known Hindi novelist who addressed the fourth annual convocation of the Sabha. First from the left in the same row is Pt. Harihar Sharma, the General Secretary of the Sabha.

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